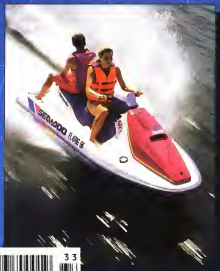


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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE AUGUST 17, 1993 VOL. 105 NO. 33

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THE NEW TECHNO TOYS

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CLEARING THE FINAL HURDLES

As weary negotiators prepared to wrap up the North American Free Trade Agreement at Washington's Mayaguez Hotel, the United States continued its campaign to increase local content levels that would handicap Canadian clothing manufacturers as well as the automotive sector.

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FACES OF PAIN

Images from Bosnia of emaciated prisoners and shattered orphans led the world to demand an end to the killing and maiming. The United Nations seemed set to add military muscle to protect its relief shipments, but still appeared helpless—or unwilling—to force an end to the war.

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OPENING NOTES

Cutting up the convention, radio arcana and divine habits

LOVE AND A TRUE GRIT

Thirty years ago, he earnestly pursued her, only to be left alone and heartbroken after a brief love affair. Back in 1958, a 30-year-old Brian Mulroney wooed Newfoundlander Rose Blouin East, a four-year student at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S. As recounted in John Sawatzky's *Mulroney: The Politics of Ambition*, East initially dismissed the prime-minister-to-be as "a sport also trying to look like" St. John, Earl, described in Sawatzky's book as "a crumb between Jacqueline Onassis and Margaret Trudeau," became Mulroney's girlfriend, only to break off the relationship a few months later—a decision that the author said devastated Mulroney. She later married and divorced Newfoundland labor leader and fronting MP Richard Condon, lives, the Prime Minister faces the prospect of one confronting his former college sweetheart across the aisle in the Commons. According to several libelous sources, Blouin East, now 52 and working as an adviser to Liberal leader Jean Chretien, may run in the prime's candidate in the ridings of St. John's East. For her part, Condon discusses the possibility of romantic tension in the House. "I haven't gone out with Brian Mulroney since 1959," she told Mulroney's *Times*, "but a while ago."

Mulroney: Acting as old college friend?



Sweating it out

For most athletes and spectators at the Olympics, Barcelona's muggy 30° C and up temperatures and extreme humidity have been, as Canadian national team leader Dr. Andrew Fyfe put it, "everybody's common complaint." But at least one Canadian athlete found that the sweltering heat had an unexpected benefit. With just 30 minutes to go before his

scheduled weigh-in for a match with South Korean wrestler Young-Ho Kim, Winnipeg's Chris Wilson discovered that he was a full six pounds over the permitted maximum of 68 kg (149.6 lb) for his class. But with the temperature outside a scorching 33°, Wilson was unconcerned, exercising so vigorously that he lost the extra pounds easily. Said the wrestler: "It's really easy for guys to realize their weight class here because it's so hot and humid." If only it were so simple back in Canada.



Immaculate Misconception

About 7,000 people gathered around Joseph Immaculatus's Maribara, N.J., home on Aug. 2 to see the Virgin Mary appear like did not. Jesuit-like claims that the mother of Christ, sometimes co, accompanied by St. Joseph, has been visiting him on the first Sunday of every month for the past year and a half. St. Joseph, apparently, wears a crown, start, short pants and a wide belt.

The Bestiary

Larry Moore, founder of the B.C. Association of Bepic Owners and an advocate of anti-honorable perceptions of snakes, died on July 30 shortly after being bitten by an Egyptian cobra.



To achieve connoisseurship for his role in the movie *Unleashed*, Clint Eastwood cut his own hair with a straight razor.

On a cross-country road trip to Ottawa from a scheduled appointment in Harrington Lake, his civil servants Joseph Bourgeois and Paul Theriault were shocked when a deer stepped in front of their vehicle. The day later, he'd be the side of out, dead and empty.

Melvin Russell, 61, planned to bicyclist from Illinois to Maine in an effort to help raise money to fund AIDS research. The trip came to a premature end when a dog bit Russell about 10 km from Illinois, eventually forcing him to return home to nurse his wounds.

Moments in Sport

Personal at the Olympic Village in Barcelona have distributed 100 pairs of glasses and more than 50,000 condoms to athletes taking advantage of the Games' free medical services.

Coach Genaro Colomares hosted Tanzania's Olympic Benjamin Mwakima about the era after the first round of a bout with American Timothy Austin, which the African lost by a wide margin.

"I can't imagine what they were used for if it could be anything."

—U.S. medical committee chairman Prince Alexander de Merode on reports that athletes have found used syringes in Olympic athletes' rooms.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

She is the deputy chairwoman of President George Bush's reelection campaign, a Chicago-trained political strategist who launches virulent attacks against Democratic challenger William Clinton. He is Clinton's top campaign adviser, a Louisiana-born lawyer who has earned the nickname "the Saint Copter" for his constitutional style. At first glance, Mary Matalin, 38, and James Carville, 47, seem to be Washington's oddest couple. But Patrick Cadden, an adviser to unsuccessful Democratic candidate Edmund (Jerry) Brown, also an intriguing analysis of the bipartisan marriage. Said Cadden: "They are a combination of what Jerry Brown has been saying: 'It's a marriage between the incumbent party.' For her part, Matalin says that she has put her relationship with Carville on hold until after the Nov. 3 election. "I was attracted to his mackintosh and eccentricity," she adds. "There are days when I pick up the paper and I want to rip his face off." As the Boston post said put it, here is a kind of warlike.



HE SHOOTS, HE VINCIT

While millions of people around the world have been enthralled by Jack O'Connell's *Barbarians* (the Barcelona Olympic Games), they may have missed *Barbarians* in Germany's return (former East German president Erich Honecker's return to Berlin). But those who tuned into a quiet program on Radio Finland recently would have heard both stories—in Latin. The ancient tongue has been reborn on *Radio Latin* (Latin is Latin), the world's only weekly five-minute radio bulletins broadcast completely in the seldom-heard language. "It began as a joke," said producer Hanna Tammila. But after an airing in September, 1990, leading to scores of letters from Latin speakers around the world, the network gave the show its own time slot: slow-wave radio in 1990. Scheduled for the fall, a weekly roundup of international hockey scores to keep fans up-to-date—granted, of course, that they know that the phrase *slown-wave* is not "no hockey."

Although's glorified news for Latin lovers



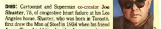
Unconventional coverage

With U.S. voters apparently in a sour mood, all three major U.S. television networks have cut back on their live broadcasts of the Republican and Democratic conventions this year. But several U.S. specialty cable channels have jumped in to fill the gap. One is Comedy Central, a New York City-based outlet that will produce a series of live, highly irreverent, *Johnny Rotten* throughout next week's Republican convention in Houston. Anchored by Comedy Central's "chief political correspondent," veteran *Saturday Night Live* writer Al Franken, the program will include news updates from the channel's "media switcher," author Roy Blount Jr., seated in a red chair in front of the television sets. Franken said that coverage with last week's Democratic convention in New York City, where Jay Bybee and veteran comedy writer Rick Henry posed with members of the Comedy Central convention team, doing just for the humor will be easier among Republicans—drinks in part in celebrating Vice-President Dan Quayle. Declared Franken: "He doesn't know what words to emphasize in a speech, so he emphasizes all of them."



Franklin, Henry, Blount: the humor outfit

PASSAGES



DIED: Cartoonist and Superman co-creator Joe Shearer, 78, of cigarette heart failure at his Los Angeles home. Shearer, who was born in Toronto, first drew the Man of Steel in 1938 when his Visual Arts Group sold him his idea for a superhero hero. But the two smallest titles of the character's children that their creation eventually generated, in 1939, they sold their rights to Superman for \$130. In 1976, when many Superman fans complained that Shearer and Siegel were nearly destitute, Warner Communications, which then owned the rights, granted each a pension of \$20,000 a year.

DIED: Wang Hongwen, 58, a member of China's Gang of Four, which was blamed for the brutal repression of the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution, of an unspecified liver ailment in a Beijing hospital.

Wang was a textile mill worker who rose intentionally to become Communist party vice-chairman. Members of the power Gang of Four were swept from power in 1976 shortly after Chairman Mao Tse-tung died.

DIED: The prime minister of New Zealand from 1975 to 1984, the Robert Muldoon, 70, who became a member of the band *Tea*, which dominated the Grammy Awards in 1982, winning in six categories.

Wang was a member of a Maoist motorcycle gang who performed as uncredited "biker" who was crying his heart out as a sign of respect.

DIED: Rock drummer Jeff Porcari, 38, of an apparent allergic reaction to the pesticides that he sprayed in the garden of his Los Angeles home. Porcari was a member of the band *Tea*, which dominated the Grammy Awards in 1982, winning in six categories.

DIED: The 16-year prison sentence of disgraced Los Angeles financier Michael Milken, 46, to two years, in return for co-operating with U.S. authorities. Milken, who went to jail in March, 1991, after he was convicted of securities-related crimes, testified against his former colleagues.

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COLUMN

Reconciling royalty and happy marriages

BY BARBARA AMIEL

Like most people who live in England, I don't see much of the British Royal Family apart from the odd royal wave and the sudden burst of traffic when the Queen's car — one lighter plane — drives through London. But being in the media does make access a little more possible. A good friend of mine, Sir Robin, a distinguished political interviewer, spends a lot of time with Princess Margaret. Sir Robin recently went back to Kensington Palace for an after-dinner drink with the Princess only to find himself facing a hearty lachen chat with her. The conversation was engaging and lively, but etiquette prevented him from sitting down with the Princess after his chat. Sir Robin did not.

So Robin is a bit like others and at about 2:30 a.m. he managed to briefly mention in the Princess that he was interviewing Prince Maunser John Major at night last morning. "How interesting," said the Princess, and then Sir Robin had to be carried into the television studio the next day, but Princess Margaret, who is plump to a regal weight, was on top of it and, opening a hospital aide that day with the astonishing error she, her sister and mother all possess.

The Queen Mother is 92 years old, takes a heavy schedule of activities and rarely sees royal guests. The Queen, by contrast, is young as her Scottish mother, but is far more active than her father King George VI, who died at long last at 56. Princess Margaret, 61, has had problems, but well, but she makes the a clumsy and looks better each year.

In Andrew Morton's controversial book on Princess Diana, *Globe For The Story* published in June, the only anecdote that caused some sympathy in me for the Princess of Wales was the account of a strangely hot day at a Buckingham Palace garden party. When a friend asked her if she had the Princess recall, "I can't do that," she said. "My car is on fire and I am going to be standing there with her handbag, gloves, stockings and shoes."

Our has great attractions for people who

Being sovereign of England has obvious perks, but keeping a stable marriage has always been part of the job

do their job well, whether they are tyrants or sovereigns — and the Queen of England is a high achiever. All the same, her record as a mother is pretty dismal among her three married children: not one has a successful marriage. Charles and Diana were to have each other so much that they cannot even be loved in the same car for carriage! A popular view in Britain is that the Queen was simply here to hang onto the throne until the Queen's eldest son, Prince William, is old enough to become King. Behind this view lies the notion that the British people would simply not tolerate a sham marriage as a divorced king on the throne.

How did this all come about? A formidable member of the British aristocracy explained quite sensibly that the entire problem is due to the notion that the sons and daughters of the sovereign could be sent off to boarding schools and then re-enter the royal world. "They sit on their dainties beds," she said, "having no night dreams and discussing us and parties with people bred for a quite different life. They get the notion that they have a right to happiness. The Queen ought to keep them all at home and give them ideas."

This is nonsense, but it has a kernel of truth. Our notion of marriage has evolved over time,

and by now we all pretty much subscribe to the idea that marriage is predicated on mutual happiness. The concept that a marriage may have a higher function than ensuring the happiness of each of the partners has disappeared. A spouse can say, "I quit," for reasons ranging from incompatibility of musical tastes to a partner's need to "find themselves" without the slightest second-guessing.

Being sovereign of England has obvious perks, but even since Henry VII, keeping a stable marriage has been part of the job. People can not infinitely and get their jobs in some fields of endeavor without having anyone but themselves, such as a stock clerk who may resign and hurt no one but himself. But other workers are different if you are an actor and get in the middle of the performance or are an air liner pilot flying over the Atlantic, getting in the middle of your job creates more than personal inconvenience. The point is, public life still remains open to a lot of ways. Noblest of all, which is part of the job description for membership in the Royal Family, does occur wearing stockings and gloves in 20° Celsius and it also means that happens may have nothing to do with your marriage. I think otherwise is sliding down the job.

All the same, falling down at court, the British monarchy has a solidly secure as current (Gordon). Everyone in Britain has a solution to the latest problems of the "family firm," as the Windsors call themselves. Some advocate cutting down the civil list — those members of the Royal Family who get an allowance from Parliament — in which only the Queen and her immediate heir. This proposal, would mean that when lessor royalty, such as the Duke, divorce or play up, ordinary taxpayers wouldn't feel they were financing the frivolities. Others want the Queen to pay more tax, although how this would affect the monarchy with the monarchy is a mystery to me.

The truth is that the Royal Family is a rather accurate, if old-fashioned, mirror of the nation. Throughout the ages, whether as national icons or as the Victorian royal family, the Windsors have been a reflection of the nation. In the era of enlightenment, for example, Catherine the Great had a friendship with Voltaire that would have scandalized her grandmother in today's world, when our perceptions of marriage have changed, a romantic relationship must have completely up with the spirit and that the first King of England might well be a divorced and remarried man.

Many of us have fallen down on our own knees when it comes to marriage, but that doesn't prevent us from seeing it as a shortcoming and allowing us to be critical of contemporary standards. Obviously, we can be better than those about shortcoming when both those and I have behaved in ways that leave a lot to be desired. Knowing this is small comfort and, personally, I worry the end of a world in which the Queen is the Queen of England. Is your marriage happy? remains an utterly irrelevant as gloves, stockings and handbags are to the mass of us on a hot summer day.

A LOOMING FLASHPOINT

TO THE DISMAY OF ALBERTA'S DONALD GETTY, QUEBEC WANTS CHANGES TO PROPOSALS FOR AN ELECTED SENATE

As they prepared to resume their discussions, the two men offered each other a wearying account of the meeting that it was hard to believe they had been in the same room. Emerging from a bombproof, seven-hour session yesterday in the Ottawa Hills north of Ottawa last week, Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa told his officials that the mood at the table had been excellent—adding that he felt politicians seemed genuinely pleased to see him again after his two-year boycott of constitutional negotiations. But Alberta's Donald Getty, after returning to Edmonton, offered a gloomy, deeply pessimistic assessment of the same meeting, which he claimed had almost dissolved in acrimony. Said one Alberta official to Marleau's "There was pointing, there were personality issues, talk of war and arguments back and forth. Anyone who thinks there is a cause for optimism should look otherwise."

The remarkable contrast between those two versions of the same event epitomized the deepening constitutional chasm that has opened up between Alberta and Quebec. Although Bourassa's desire to meet with Prime Minister Jean Mulroney and his fellow premiers signalled a new willingness to discuss constitutional change, his position challenged key elements of the agreement reached by Ottawa and the other nine provinces on July 7. In particular, Quebec is demanding changes to the proposal for an elected Senate with equal representation from each province and to the provision that would allow Canada's one million residents in Quebec to opt out. To the obvious dismay of Getty, the stauncher supporters of an elected Senate, most participants appeared willing to address those objections—provided it meant significant changes to their three-year accord. Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe



Mulroney, Getty and nine of the premiers at Harrington Lake, pressures that threaten political careers and the national unity process itself

Clark, for one, declared that the agreement was merely "the stepping stone towards more progress." In response, Getty charged "we are not going to back off. We will insist that the federal government represents all of Canada, not just Quebec."

The atmosphere grew more bitter as the participants began to blame each other for the confusion. In Victoria last week, B.C. Constitutional Affairs Minister Mike Sison's Minister Bourassa fired scathing remarks that concerned the other premiers to think that Quebec would accept an equal Senate. A senior adviser to Ontario Premier Bob Rae told Mulroney that Rae, too, had received assurances that Bourassa could live with such a proposal. But Quebec officials heavily denied the charges.

The unraveling of the July 7 deal against political pressures that threaten the national unity process itself, as well as the political career of many participants. In Quebec, Bour-

assa's Liberal party is split between federalists and nationalists, who want greater autonomy for Quebec and who might split the party if their leader accepts a package that they consider unsatisfactory. Getty, by contrast, has staked his reputation on going to an equal Senate. A similar rift runs straight through the heart of the federal Conservative party—could it create lasting damage. Although Prime Minister Mulroney's Quebec critics vehemently insist to be equal provincial representation as a reformed Senate, several Tory MPs from Alberta might resign if the Senate proposal is changed. Said Alberta Conservative MP Jack Shultz: "The vast majority of people in Alberta would not accept anything less than an equal, elected Senate. There would be as much of a legitimate movement to develop in Alberta as in Quebec—just an open race for the office, and it would be for a long, long time."

The latest series of constitutional meetings

has also offended some native groups. While Quebec boycotted the talks, native leaders actively participated in the negotiations and persuaded the nine premiers and Ottawa to acknowledge native "sovereignty" right to self-government. But with Quebec back at the table, those leaders were not invited to last week's hearings—an alleged, three-course request that featured absurd trust and motto with anti-native innuendo. Instead, Odele Menech, National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations, had to stand outside the Harrington Lake retreat, bannistering premiers as they

Menech's fears appeared well-founded. Speaking privately to Marleau's senior federal officials said that Quebec was expressly concerned about the potential role of the courts in establishing self-government agreements. The July 7 agreement called on governments to negotiate "in good faith" with aboriginals, if those negotiations broke down or if natives believed that the negotiations were incomplete, native leaders could sue the courts to enforce their rights. Although Clark and the nine English-Canadian premiers accepted those terms only last month, several of them now seem to sympathize with Bourassa's concern that the accord could give judges the power to impose extensive self-government agreements, leading to a loss of provincial territory and authority. As a compromise, Ottawa and the provinces might rewrite the provision so that judges could do no more than act as umpires during the negotiations, barring appointing mediators in cases of deadlock.

For Quebec's political leaders, native self-government is only one of many implacable aspects of the July 7 accord. Moreover, time is rapidly running out as the search for a solution. According to senior Quebec officials, Bourassa warned his fellow first ministers that he must have an acceptable offer from the rest of Canada by mid-August, when his party's already prearranged youth wing holds its annual policy convention. Representatives of the young Liberals have already denounced the current package as an insult to Quebec—and they have warned that the province should hold a referendum on sovereignty if there is no acceptable deal before their meeting. Under Quebec's Law 101, Bourassa has to hold a referendum on the province's future no later than Oct. 26. The same legislation gives the Quebec government until Sept. 9 to decide whether the referendum question will address a new constitutional offer—or sovereignty.

If anything, Getty's position is even more precarious. Throughout the negotiations, the Alberta premier insisted on the need for a Triple E Senate: elected, efficient and equal. With the rejection of Mulroney's Clyde Wells and Marleau's Gary Filmon, he achieved his goal on July 7 and returned to



CANADA WATCH

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney faced a difficult national unity balancing act, trying to reconcile the free divisions among Canada's premiers—and within his own Conservative party.

As a federal party leader, Mulroney was not free to ignore the demands of his political base. Quebec and Alberta, like most, would be in the firing line.

As a Conservative, Mulroney must also satisfy the demands of his political base. He has been seen to be in the firing line by Quebec's Premier Robert Bourassa and his officials that the July 7

only agreed would be acceptable in Quebec. Bourassa's rejection of the accord is a negative reaction to the accord in his province.

A federal party leader, Mulroney was not free to ignore the demands of his political base. He has been seen to be in the firing line by Quebec's Premier Robert Bourassa and his officials that the July 7

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A federal party leader, Mulroney was not free to ignore the demands of his political base. He has been seen to be in the firing line by Quebec's Premier Robert Bourassa and his officials that the July 7

National Notes

A GAY VICTORY

In a decision that may have a significant impact on gay rights across Canada, the Ontario Court of Appeal ruled that the federal Canadian Human Rights Act is unconstitutional because it fails to protect homosexuals and lesbians from discrimination. The court also stated that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation should now be tested as though it were legally prohibited. The ruling opens the way for lawsuits who sue in the federal sector to sue for sexual benefits or to fight discrimination such as the military's ban on promoting gays.

UPHOLDING THE OLD MAN

The Supreme Court of Canada rejected an appeal by environmental groups to shut down a controversial \$425-million dam on the Glomac River in southern Alberta. The Friends of the Oldman River argued that the dam, which was completed in July, should not be allowed to operate because it had not been built to protect the environment set out in the Navigable Rivers Protection Act.

UPROAR ON A TABLE

Quebec's minister of culture and communications, Marcel Gauthier, yesterday issued Montreal black leaders and human rights activists in condemning a Montreal-based hotel, Hotel Pointe, for publishing a six-page section titled "Whites are led up with blacks." The critics said that the paper had incited the reputation of the entire black population. But the Quebec justice department declined to press law propaganda charges against the publication.

STRAPPED FOR FUNDS

Representatives of Canada's postsecondary education sector said that figures released by Statistics Canada confirm that they are victims of a federal funding squeeze. The figures showed that Ottawa spent \$7.7 billion on all levels of education and training in 1985-1986, up 4.3 per cent over the previous year. But federal support for universities and colleges actually dropped by 2.4 per cent over the same period.

A NORTHERN GEM

Federal Environment Minister Jean Charest announced the creation of a new 3,000-square-kilometre national park on the northern end of Banks Island in the Western Arctic. The park, which is twice the size of Prince Edward Island, includes the most northerly worshipping mosque in Canada and is located about 400,000 square miles—a third of the country's population of this species.

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CANADA

Alberta is in a trap. Now, with Quebec back at the table, the English-Canadian provinces are under pressure to accept an "equitable" Senate, which would allow greater representation for the more populous provinces. But Alberta strategists say that Gerry would be hampered if he went along with that proposal—thereby allowing Quebec's interests to supersede those of Alberta. And Gerry cannot afford to alienate Alberta's voters: an Angus Reid Group poll conducted July 16 to 21 indicated that a mere 26 per cent of the province's voters approved of the premier's performance. Liberal Leader Jeanne Desautels, by contrast, boasted an approval rating of 43 per cent, while New Democratic Party Leader Raymond Martin was associated with 43 per cent.

This week, each premier must decide if he can accommodate Quebec's demands—without deeply alienating Alberta and without alienating his own voters. Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells is a fervent advocate of an equal Senate—and he is almost certain to support Alberta's uncompromising stance. But Mulroney's continuing support for the Triple E Senate appears more doubtful. And there are hints from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Ontario and British Columbia that they are willing to consider an "equitable" Senate instead of the Triple E model that they just rejected. And C. Premier Blaisard told Mulroney's last week: "People understand the stakes. They want to see a united Canada, and it's very fragile right now. The July 7 agreement was not engraved in stone."

Although the chances for agreement on the Senate appear slim, the participants are desperate for a solution—and they have numerous technical options. They could settle for an "equal" Senate that could only delay, rather than block, the passage of most legislation. They could adopt a Senate with more representation from each region. Or they might select an "equitable" Senate. Each of those alternatives would draw fierce criticism from Triple E supporters—but, to appease Gerry, the first ministers might give Alberta security the unique power to veto bills on the location of natural resources.

For now, however, the premiers, the Prime Minister and the nation itself are in a perilous position. The current constitutional crisis began as an effort to repair the political damage caused when the Constitution was patriated from Britain in 1982 without Quebec's approval. At the outset, the negotiators agreed that unanimity was necessary for lasting constitutional peace. That goal is probably now out of reach. Instead, federal officials acknowledge that they will likely get only the marginal approval of seven provinces (representing at least half of the Canadian population) for each separate component of the deal. Even that will be hard to achieve. But the greater challenge will be to ensure that the losers leave the table with their pride intact.

MARY JANGMAN and MARY WOOD with
JEANETTE FOLSTON in Ottawa

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Prisoners in Serb-run Manjaca detention camp; Bosnian soldiers mourn two dead comrades (below) atrocities

WORLD

FACES OF PAIN

For months, Western leaders watched helplessly as the slaughter in Bosnia-Herzegovina became ever more savage. International military action was too risky an undertaking against brutal militiamen, hardened by ethnic hatreds and steered by months of guerrilla combat in Bosnia's hilly terrain. The hard-pressed, 1,500-member United Nations force trying to provide food and medical supplies to the besieged population in the capital, Sarajevo, had little protection against the mortar and artillery fire from the hills around the city. The UN had other demands on its daily stretched resources, said the world body's Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, pointing to the millions of people dying from the drought and civil war of Somalia and to international efforts to preserve a tenuous peace in Cambodia. Then, last week, siz-

**HORRIFYING
IMAGES OF PRISON
CAMP BRUTALITY
FUEL CALLS FOR
DECISIVE WESTERN
MILITARY ACTION**

ing images of Bosnia's suffering shattered any easy politician's reluctance to act.

The photographs and TV pictures showed the lifeless bodies of a young boy and girl, killed when a sniper fired on a bus trying to carry them and 48 other helpless children under the age of four from the horrors of Sarajevo to a house in Germany. Two days later, at the funeral of one of the victims, TV cameras captured another explosion among the mourners at the cemetery, seriously wounding the child's grandmother. And perhaps most disturbing of all, were the pictures that provided the world with its first, grim glimpses inside Serbian detention camps.

In a war driven by the dream of real power to partition the country's Serb, Croat and Muslim mix into ethnically homogeneous regions—the so-called policy of ethnic cleans-

ing—the sight of frail, frightened and, in some cases, beate Muslim prisoners eerily recalled the darkness of Nazi Germany's concentration camps and its systematic killing of Jews. Finally, the hesitancy of western nations gave way to a determination to take steps toward greater intervention in the Balkan war. Declared U.S. President George Bush, "The pictures of the prisoners rounded up by the Serbian forces and being

held in these detention camps are stark evidence of the need to deal with this problem."

Washington proposed a resolution to the UN Security Council that would authorize the use of military force to ensure that relief supplies reach people in the war zone. And NATO military commanders in Brussels began drawing up contingency plans to clear a land corridor from the Adriatic Sea into Sarajevo, which some analysts said could require the deployment of as many as 100,000 ground troops.

Bush also pledged to open all detention camps to international inspectors in order to prevent violations. But the President insisted that he "did not want to see the United States bogged down in any way into some guerrilla warfare." That position was in line with statements by Canadian Maj.-Gen. Lewis Mackenzie, the UN commander in Sarajevo from March until July, who received a hero's welcome on his return to Ottawa last week. Mackenzie warned against a hasty emotion-based response. Any strategy of a military solution to the Balkan conflict, he cautioned, "would be an undertaking of monumental proportions."

Not everyone agreed. Former British prime minister Margaret Thatcher, who was widely credited with stiffening Bush's resolve to use force to drive Iraq forces from Kuwait last year, publicly blamed Serbia for the war. Thatcher recommended the halting of an ultimatum to Serbia—an action taken 78 years ago, which led directly to the First World War. She said that the West should order Serbia to recognize Bosnia's independence and stop the fighting in face military retaliation, including aerial bombing. She dismissed claims that outside intervention would lead to a Vietnam-like stalemate as "purely shenanigans, partly an excuse for inertia." Thatcher found support for her position from some unexpected sources. The Iranian government, claiming to be the defender of Bosnia's beleaguered Muslims, called for an emergency meeting of Islamic states to



World Notes

THE OIL RUNS INTO TROUBLE

Eighteen hundred passengers were evacuated without mishap from the luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 after it hit an underwater obstruction north of Cape Cod on Friday night. A U.S. Coast Guard spokesman said that about a third of the ship's hull was damaged and it was leaking fuel oil. The liner was also taking on water, but its pumps were able to handle the inflow. In July, 1994, 43 people died when the Italian liner Andrea Doria sank after it was rammed by the Swedish vessel Stockholm in the area.

MARCHING TO FREEDOM

In South Africa, an estimated four million blacks held a two-day national strike. More than 50,000 supporters of the African National Congress and its Communist Party and trade unions also marched as Protesters, the capital, to demand the end of white-minority government.

A SHOW OF FORCE

Two years after Iraq invaded Kuwait and sparked the Persian Gulf War, the first of more than 5,000 U.S. troops returned to the oil-rich emirate to carry out a month of war games with Kuwaiti soldiers. Skilled by a U.S.-led allied force last year's Operation Desert Storm, Baghdad's forces defied, rejecting a cease-fire to neighboring Kuwait as Iraq's 15th province.

POLICE ON TRIAL

A federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted four white policemen for civil rights violations connected with the videotaped beating of black motorist Rodney King last year. The acquittal of the policemen in April on assault charges shocked off-sights, riots and looting in south-central Los Angeles and other cities.

SIPPING AND SLIDING

A new ABC News-Washington Post poll showed that 44 per cent of adults surveyed disapproved of the job President George Bush is doing. The drop in the job approval rating, which stood at 50 per cent following last year's Persian Gulf War, is the greatest sustained fall in polling history, tracking 65 years over 17 months to a new low of 33 per cent.

REMEMBERING HIROSHIMA

Bells tolled, doves flew through the air and city residents observed a minute of silence for the victims of the world's first atom-bomb attack 47 years ago. On Aug. 6, 1945, a U.S. plane dropped an atomic bomb over the city of Hiroshima, instantly killing 144,000 people. Another 37,000 died later from radiation poisoning.



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WORLD

discuss military aid for the new state. And Vatican representatives expressed support for military action, arguing that intervention was "not denying war, but ending war."

Clearly, the flood of distressing images that flowed out of Bosnia created worldwide revulsion. Television pictures from Serbian detention camps at Trnopolje and Omarska, and photographs from Mitpaca camp, all near Herzegovina, provided strong indications that atrocities were indeed being committed. The TV footage, captured by a crew from Britain's ITN news service, showed giant, underground sewers among the prisoners. Some of them displayed beatings and scars, and others were seen among the prisoners with lice and sores on their bodies.

Other photographs taken near the previously closed town of Gornje, in eastern Bosnia, also seemed to strengthen claims of Serbian crimes. The largely Muslim city of 70,000 is close to capitalizing on its surrounding Serbian forces. Danish photographer Jorgen Holten and his colleagues showed the bodies of Muslim prisoners executed in a detention camp at nearby Foca. He counted 20 Muslim corpses that had been dumped in the Drina River. Fingers had been severed from one body and in other cases, small bodies had been used together.

But the new reports, and MacKenzie, were just one part of an overall picture of suffering. He added that they originated "from one side only" in a region where all sides are guilty of extreme behavior. MacKenzie has consistently argued that a political agreement among the warring factions—not foreign military intervention—is the only long-term solution to the Bosnia war. In an interview with MacKenzie's, the Prospect, N.S., nature was also cautious about Bush's offer to contribute U.S. forces to a UN operation to provide military cover for the troops that are delivering aid. "The province has always been, don't evaluate by miles," he said. "If you are going to get in there and stop the fighting, then that is one major military operation that would take some significant time to put together."

Some analysts expect by continuing to send food and supplies into Bosnia, much of which ends up in the hands of the warring factions, the UN is facilitating the continuation of the war. Critics point to the Bosnian civil war, for one, as an example of how fighting fires must always

be over control of international aid shipments. In contrast, the 16-year-old civil war in Mozambique ended last week as part, experts say, because neither side could get enough food to its soldiers to sustain the war.

Some UN officials expressed concern privately last week that the delivery of humanitarian aid to Bosnia—without negotiating a ceasefire and to the fighting—would allow the warring to pursue policies of "ethnic cleansing." That objection policy has been in effect in Serbian-controlled areas at least since April, according to an internal UN memo written on July 2 by an unnamed peacekeeper and



Bodies in the Drina River, alleged execution

released last week. The memo, which was never forwarded to UN headquarters in New York City, was based on interviews with 18 Muslims who escaped from Serb forces along the Bosnian-Croatian border. It alleges that "house burnings, deportations, systematic executions, [and] shooting in the houses are part of the present situation in the towns and villages along the north side of the border." The document adds that Muslims were told by Serbs to flee their personal property, including cars, and were not to return to their homes.

Ethnic cleansing is largely responsible for the ongoing massive migration throughout the former Yugoslav republics. In the general breakdown of law and order, desperate refugees are leaving the homes and property of others who have been evicted. Orthodox Koso-



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In the midst of a mortar attack on a residential neighborhood in Sarajevo, some terrified onlookers watch in horror as others risk their lives in drag wounded civilians to safety's random violence.



BRUCE WALLACE with LOUISE ARANSON in Sarajevo

men, a 51-year-old Serb, once operated a restaurant with her husband on the ground floor under their spacious apartment in the Croatian part of Zelenik, 180 km northwest of Belgrade. But, said Komosen, when the war broke out her neighbors began threatening her. "People I knew would come up to me on the street and say, 'You're a Serb, why don't you leave? If you don't you'll get your throat cut,'" she said.

Finally, after explosions were set off inside their restaurant, the couple, along with their son and daughter-in-law, moved to Bratstvo, a village of about 400 houses in Serbia, 30 km west of Belgrade. There, the local Serb population had driven the larger Croat majority out.

Like many other displaced Serbs who arrived in Bratstvo in the aftermath of the cleansing, the Komosens moved into one of the latest, vacant Croat homes that they could find. Komosens took down the family photos left behind and replaced them with her own.

The practice was repeated throughout Bratstvo, where Belgrade radio advertised a giveaway of houses to Serb refugees from the Bosnian fighting. But not all of the original Serb residents welcomed the new arrivals. One Serb woman, who asked not to be named, complained about the incoming newcomers. "We always liked our Croat neighbors," she said. "What right have these people to come in here and take over their property?"

It remains doubtful whether the UN's supposed military presence in Bosnia can and ethnic cleansing. It may, in fact, allow each side to make one final push to capture some land. MacKinnon, for one, said that every indication of Western military involvement encourages the Bosnians, who have lost a lot of territory, to stay away from negotiating a lasting truce until they are in a stronger position. Defused the general. "While this talk of Western intervention takes place, it feeds the Bosnians' hope that they will get full intervention and they hold us back long the light."

As the peacekeepers themselves became the targets of shelling in Sarajevo last week, UN policy seemed to be confused. As members of the organization consider wider involvement in the Balkans war, they seemed to lack the determination to master the massive force needed to end it. Said MacKinnon, "Foreign policy objectives are thrown, night or woefully, by images on television. But wanting to do something to help has often been the first step in a long journey of intense involvement." Wary of all-out intervention but unable to ignore the horrors being uncovered every day, the UN appeared to be able to do little more than watch a former nation's descent into darkness.



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JACK DANIEL'S TENNESSEE WHISKEY

CLEARING THE FINAL HURDLES

TRADE MINISTERS AGONIZE OVER THE FINAL TOUCHES TO A CONTINENTAL TRADE PACT

Through 34 months of late nights and bad coffee, they have warily appeared disheveled or desperate. But last week, even the normally unforgiving trade ministers of Canada, the United States and Mexico succumbed to calm sleep. At one point, during the days of grueling last bargaining for a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Michael Wilson, Trade Minister, and Jaime Serra Puche giddily threatened to hang a banner from the window of a suite at Wakegate's Wakegate Hotel that read, "Free the NAFTA 101."

The negotiators had plenty of company in their frustration with a process that was supposed to result in a trilateral trade deal months ago. Although they were close to resolving many key issues early last week, the talks nevertheless dragged on, slowed by the need to co-ordinate and update dozens of advisors from each of the three camps. Many of the participants were clearly drained after days of scribbling on clip sandwiches named Will Street, Dagwood and Pecos and sparkling, fruit-flavored water from the hotel's dispensation. They also fought long lines for services at the adjacent dry cleaners, the Wakegate Valet. Sant Eric Barry, president of the Ottawa-based Canadian Textiles Institute: "I was lucky. I packed enough shirts for three days, but other



Ford automotive plant in Oakville, Ont.: pressures for higher domestic content

people only had enough for one day." Despite the last-minute push to reach an agreement that would create the world's largest free trade zone, Canadian and U.S. negotiators generally expressed a lullish optimism. In contrast to the spirit of euphoria that attended the final touches made to the 1988 Canada-U.S. free trade agreement (FTA), officials appeared merely content. From the outset, however, Wilson and his advisors said

that Canada had joined in the NAFTA negotiations to protect its trade position rather than to open any new ground. And although the three sides had yet to resolve the final terms of the NAFTA deal at week's end, it was clear that just standing still took even more energy than actively anticipated.

Indeed, in the end, Canada and Canadian negotiators were often relegated to the sidelines as U.S. negotiators pressed the Mexicans for

eleventh-hour concessions. With pen-pals, members of the U.S. team mounted one last assault on Mexico's state-controlled oil and gas sector and its protectionist government procurement policies, which drive domestic suppliers. And despite Washington's evident desire to reach an accord before next week's Republican party convention in Houston, Hill refused to relent in her efforts to increase North American content levels for several industries. In doing so, the list directly at Japanese-owned automobile plants in Canada and Canadian clothing manufacturers who rely heavily on imported fabrics.

Trade: The American team even singled out Canadian companies that make men's suits out of imported wool fabric, attempting to persuade quotas outlined in the FTA. Under that agreement, Canadian suit producers have increased their shipments to the United States to 380,000 last year from 50,000 in 1986. "I

guarantee of unfettered access to U.S. markets and the settlement of disputes by impartial bi-national panels. But subsequent experience has demonstrated that Canadian companies are still subject to U.S. trade laws, and the arbitration process can be cumbersome and protracted.

Indeed, even while NAFTA negotiations have been trying to clarify those rules and their interpretation, some company officials have become so frustrated that they have tried to obstruct that process altogether. Last month, Canadian steel producers lashed an alliance to address the stubborn trade problems with their U.S. counterparts directly. "It's akin to non-production," said Frederick Tolson, chairman of Boliche in Bellingham, "the law to develop a protocol to deal with our markets without the work trade laws."

Critics of the FTA also hasten to point out that 461,000 Canadian manufacturing jobs have disappeared since the pact went into effect on Jan. 1, 1989, and dozens of factories have closed or moved south of the border. Nancy Roche, vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress in Ottawa, argues that either expanded North American markets or relaxed rules for foreign investment are of any benefit if employment continues to decline.

Even more worrisome than the outright migration of industry away from Canada, however, is the gradual failure of companies to expand or to re-invest in their Canadian operations. Cosmetic and soap manufacturer Ltd. Industries Ltd. recently closed a plant in Barrie, Ont., and management says that it has no plans to invest extensively anywhere else in Canada. Indeed, said president and chief executive officer Wayne McLeod, the company plans to focus its future expansion in such areas as Mexico, where it already has three locations. "We need a localised wherever there is growth in the market for our products," he said. "We'd be crazy not to pull closer to 83 million people with an improving lifestyle."

Weakness: Despite the discouraging evidence put forward by opponents of both trade deals, some experts still insist that free trade did not cause Canada's economic malaise over the past three years. Joseph D'Cruz, a professor with the faculty of management at the University of Toronto, says that the FTA exposed the inherent weaknesses of an old industrial structure based on a closed, protected economy. He added, "The FTA just accelerated the inevitable process of decline and economic stagnation: re-orientation." D'Cruz acknowledged that the FTA and NAFTA are easy targets for criticism because "the benefits are intangible and the costs are very tangible." But he said that the public adjustment period is essential if Canada wants to share in the benefits of expanded international trade.

Mexico appears to be much less concerned about that adjustment than Canada. The nation's economy has been in a decline since the NAFTA talks in large part from its campaign to overcome the economic problems that nationalist and protectionist Mexican governments encountered during the 1970s and

Business Notes

ON THE DRAWING BOARD

Representatives of Citicorp and York Development Ltd. said that the company will close on Aug. 31, despite its previous plan to restructure \$5.8 billion in debt. In a strategic move, the company, owned by Toronto's Belfair Group, decided not to indicate its plans for its massive real estate holdings. But the report, which a judge ordered after \$475 million for court protection from its creditors in May, said the company was "moving" by re-structuring held with its creditors. However, a representative of one of the lenders said he did not expect the plan to be accepted, adding that "the few ideas the company has floated have been rejected by a bank."

TURBULENT TALKS

Canadian Airlines International workers held demonstrations in cities from Montreal to Vancouver to protest the merger talks being held between their parent company, Calgary-based P.A. Inc., and Montreal-based Air Canada. The two money-losing airlines began the talks late last month after Canadian failed to reach an alliance with a U.S. carrier. The protesters expressed concern that a merger would eliminate 16,000 airline jobs across Canada.

THE RIGHT TO BUY

Toronto-Dominion Bank was the first to exclusively negotiate to buy the assets and deposits of money-lender Ontario Guaranty Trust Co., leading out a pact led from National Bank, Canada Trust and Montreal Trust. To plan to purchase about \$9 billion in assets from the Halifax-based trust company.

SEARCHING FOR A BREAK

The unemployment rate remained at an eight-year high in July at 14.6 per cent, leaving at least 1.6 million Canadians out of work. A report published by Information Canada, an Ottawa-based economic forecasting agency, said that the stalled economic rebound followed a weak recovery from the recession indicates that unemployment will remain at high levels for at least another four years.

WOMEN GET CHEAPER

The bank rate fell to a 19-year low when the Bank of Canada cut the rate at 5.32 per cent, down from 5.42 per cent the week before. In anticipation, the major chartered banks lowered their prime lending rate to 6.5 per cent over 6.5 per cent. The difference between prime and discount rates, the real cost of borrowing, remains at nearly five per cent.

1986. Until Salinas took office in 1988, Mexico cultivated high tariff barriers and rigid state control of key industries including oil and gas, banking and telecommunications. Those policies created bad foreign and Mexican investors to move billions of dollars out of the country and, by the time he took office, Mexico's foreign debt had soared to more than \$100 billion.

Reforms: But since Salinas began removing these policies, investment has flooded back into the country, led by such large multinational corporations as the Big Three U.S. automobile manufacturers. Annual car production in Mexico has doubled since 1988 to one million vehicles and by the end of the 1990s, that number is expected to climb to three million. By comparison, Canada produces about 1.9 million vehicles annually, mostly under the regulated trade arrangements of the Auto Pact. The Salinas government has aggressively encouraged multinationals to locate in Mexico and take advantage of its low wage rates. The conclusion of a new trade pact would provide additional incentive for companies to move to Mexico.

Other Latin American and Caribbean nations have trained a close eye on the Mexican economic experiment and appear eager to follow suit. "There's an immense wave of enthusiasm for open markets in Latin America," said D'Cruz. "They all look at Mexico and marvel at the progress because it was a basket case for so long." He noted that Argentina has already opened its borders and that the resulting increase in trade volume has helped that country to control its inflation rate and other economic problems.

As well, Mexico is actively encouraging other nations to follow its model. Earlier this year, Mexico signed a bilateral free trade agreement with Chile, and the Salinas administration is currently negotiating a comprehensive free trade agreement with five of its Central American neighbors: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The influx of investment and industry into Mexico is fueling a boom that extends far beyond low-wage and low-tech sectors of the economy. Conveyer to popular stereotypes, Mexico's population is relatively well-educated compared with other developing

A TALE OF THREE NATIONS



	Canada	United States	Mexico
Gross domestic product (in billions of dollars, 1991)	\$593	\$4,484	\$334
Population (in millions, 1991)	27	253	80
Median age of population	33.3	33	19
Average hourly wages in manufacturing	\$16.90	\$17.42	\$8.18
Per-capita public expenditures on education	\$1,381	\$1,326	\$79
Telephones in use	1 per 4.2 persons	1 per 1.6 persons	1 per 8.7 persons
Doctors	1 per 467 persons	1 per 450 persons	1 per 1,027 persons
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	7	8	42

nations, and it has a technologically literate middle class of engineers, managers and other professionals. Nicola Beck, an independent Toronto-based economic consultant, said that Mexican exports of technologically sophisticated products to Canada already exceed Canada's exports of similar products to Mexico by a ratio of 4:1. "We assume that we will sell firms sophisticated equipment and they'll sell us semiconductors and textiles," Beck said. "That is a dangerously misleading assumption."

Terms: Canadian negotiators at the FTA and NAFTA talks were clearly aware that some jobs and industries would shift south after Canada eliminated tariffs and other trade barriers. Even critics of free trade acknowledge that much of Canada's manufacturing sector, made up of small and often outdated branch plants, is not capable of surviving in an era of more

intense international competition. "Globalization is inevitable," said the Canadian Labour Congress's Robb. "The question is how you negotiate terms for your country."

Costs: Seated at the bargaining table, the Canadian negotiators have had to weigh the benefits of guaranteed access to continental markets against the cost of consequent adjustment. D'Cruz, for one, said that "the real danger is that Canada has insufficient energy behind the necessary process of economic renewal." He added that because "there is no such thing as a permanent competitive advantage," Canada must adopt to the changing global economic order by educating and training workers and investing in new technology.

One advantage of such a national strategic repositioning would be the opportunity to create new, technology-intensive manufacturing jobs—or even to repatriate some that have been lost to lower-wage countries. D'Cruz points to Japan, where advances in manufacturing technology have overcome the detriment of higher wages and allowed such companies as Sony Corp. to gradually bring jobs back from Malaysia, Australia and other lower-wage regions.

Another option for Canada under the "new economy," according to consultant Beck, is to position itself as an attractive headquarter location for companies with North American or global operations. She said that Canada's strong banking and insurance sector, combined with its relatively stable political climate, make it an ideal location for such investment. "Three talented politicians sitting at a table and signing no water, is no constitutional crisis," she said. "Euphoria is a constitutional crisis."

But while the trade issues in the Winnipeg deal were worked out the final details of their long-awaited agreement, they were attempting to accomplish the impossible: predicting every possible result under the new set of rules. That slowed the negotiations to a snail's pace. However tempered they were to let down their guard after a week of club sandwiches and dirty jokes, the spectre of the disaster that could be caused by a major miscalculation left them with no other choice.

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Peerless apparel factory in Montreal snags out men's suits





Wilson (right) with Mexican Commerce Secretary Jaime Serra Puche in Mexico City.

THE SECOND TIME AROUND

OTTAWA HAS TO RESELL A TRADE DEAL

I was an emotional and often bitter sight: some election campaign—no unlike almost any other in recent memory. Conservative Prime Minister Brian Mulroney told voters that the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) he had signed with the United States on Jan. 2, 1988, would bring Canadian jobs and lower tariffs. Opposition leaders insisted that the accord would compromise the nation's sovereignty and economy. Mulroney's Conservatives prevailed in that November, 1988, election. But now, they face the prospect of fighting an election in which the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a major issue. And with many Canadian manufacturing jobs losses and plant closings on the first day, voters may be slow to embrace a second. Said Gordon Mitchell, an Ottawa consultant who was deputy negotiator for the government in striking the original agreement: "In recent years, NAFTA is carrying all the baggage of the FTA."

As a result, senior Tory strategists are now developing a plan that they hope will help them

to guide the new agreement through Parliament some time this fall and sell it to the people as an election expedient a mid-1992. The challenge is a major one. Beyond the widespread belief that the FTA has been an economic success, many members of the labor movement express concern that under NAFTA, Canadians will lose even more jobs to cheap Mexican labor. As well, by business, which eagerly supported the FTA, is less interested in pursuing NAFTA because of the relatively small-scale trade with Mexico—or the likelihood of any significant increase.

Mobilized: In addition, the opposition parties and nationalist and environmentalist groups are better organized since the FTA. Best one well-consulted observer of the NAFTA talks, who asked not to be named: "As far as selling it is concerned, unless [Environment] Trade Minister Michael Wilson comes away with a miracle, there won't be a hope in hell." Still, other analysts said that the Tories may still be able to convince Canadians that the deal is both ac-

ed and timely. "It is definitely sellable," said General Wain, a political scientist at Carleton University in Ottawa. "They just haven't sold it yet."

One group clearly determined to attack the sale pitch is labor. Indeed, labor leaders, citing recent polls, said that they were still optimistic about taking the accord, especially if the government chooses to fight an election on the issue. Other survey results, however, indicate that anti-NAFTA sentiment can be roused relatively easily. Carleton's Wain, whose polling firm, Crompton, questioned 1,500 Canadians on the NAFTA issue in June, said that opposition to the deal declined when the advantages and drawbacks were clearly explained to them.

Noted: Indeed, 54 per cent of those polled said that the risk involved in making a deal with Mexico was outweighed by the possibility that NAFTA would lead to further trade with other parts of Latin America. As well, 48 per cent of respondents said that NAFTA would help Canada to enhance Mexico's labor and environmental practices. Added Wain: "This suggests that a large proportion of the opposition is reflexive and superficial—or at least to thumb their noses at the government."

But even before any help the government to win support for the accord, the Liberals are clearly divided on the trade issue. Such party luminaries as Lloyd Axworthy, Herb Gray and Sheila Copps have been vocal in their opposition to the existing FTA and the NAFTA. Other influential Liberal MPs, including Minister's Paul Martin and trade critic Roy MacLaren, say that they favor free trade in general, although they have specific reservations about NAFTA. Said MacLaren: "We accepted the argument that Canada should be at the NAFTA table for the obvious reason that all interests would flow to the United States. If it were the only country that had access to markets."

As for the AEC, it is clearly determined to fight NAFTA, which it portrays as the evil stepchild of the FTA. In Calgary last week, new Leader Audrey McLaughlin called for a full election on the issue. Said McLaughlin: "That way, we can get out of two bad trade deals at the same time."

Although the government has been almost paralyzed by the constitutional issue, many Tory MPs say that they will let the political battle over the deal wait until after Wilson's September 14, the Quebec City summit who is chairman of the PC party caucus, said Mulroney's that fellow caucus members had raised "no major concerns" about the promotion of NAFTA. Said Layton: "I think most of us feel we are in good hands with Mike."

Indeed, Wilson has already taken steps to prepare for the coming political battle. In a June memo, he told MPs that they had "an important challenge to resell free trade" and urged them to "show why Canadians have nothing to lose from the NAFTA agreement." But disabused voters say that they have heard that argument before. One MP said they would be more than twice as likely

GLEN ALLAN in Ottawa

A CAMPAIGN CENTREPIECE

GEORGE BUSH PINS HIS HOPES ON NAFTA

I was a campaign reporter clearly designed to polish the tarnished consensus around President George Bush. Last week, before a cheering blue-collar crowd at the Shaw carpet factory in Dallas, Ga., Bush declared that the long-awaited North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) would create 300,000 American jobs by 1995. He also reminded his audience that carpet exports to Mexico are up by 68 per cent since 1980 and that the elimination of trade barriers between Canada, the United States and Mexico would further increase exports and investment. Said Bush: "I am going to fight for these open markets because that means more jobs in this country—every city and state of our country." Flanked by a staunch domestic economy and the relative decline of America's competitive advantage abroad, Bush is a candidly anxious to use the NAFTA issue to bolster his popularity with American voters.

Recent election polls show that less than 30 per cent of U.S. voters would re-elect Bush, down from 54 per cent in 1991. And Republicans stridently acknowledge that the trade issue is a critical one because Americans tend to see trade as a symbol of their international vitality. With relatively low accomplishments in the trade field, the President is determined to depart NAFTA as the centerpiece of his global economic strategy. Said Jeffrey Garver, a foreign policy adviser in the administration of Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and the author of *A Cold Peace*: "He will present NAFTA as a major foreign policy achievement and a model for the international trade system."

Presented: Indeed, Trade Representative Carla Hills, who has been the U.S. negotiator at the NAFTA talks, has laced political pressure to strike a deal and overcome the growing objections of her Canadian and Mexican counterparts. She is scheduled to deliver a speech on the merits of the proposal part of the Republican convention in Houston next week, and it is desirable to campaign strategies to have NAFTA concluded before



Bush with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari: critics

then. The final negotiations, which have dragged out over the past several weeks, have now gone past the deadline to secure 1992 congressional approval.

Barriers: But opposition to the pending deal remains strong. A recent study by the Washington-based Economic Policy Institute states that removing trade barriers to the low-wage Mexican economy would depress U.S. wages and slow the growth of higher-wage jobs in the United States by more than 200,000 in the next decade. As well, lobbyists for powerful organized labor unions, including the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, and consumer and environmental advocacy groups continue their efforts to overturn the proposed deal.

In fact, Bush's strategy to market NAFTA as good medicine for the country's economic ills has even given Democratic candidate William Clinton, a free trader, an opening to attack his own deal-making with the export U.S. economy. He has cautioned that critics of the NAFTA do not address the nation's fundamental economic problems. Last week, on a campaign tour through Iowa, at the industrial heartland of the

United States, Clinton cautioned that the country has lost its competitive edge abroad because of its industrial loss. Said Clinton aide Marc Gonsky: "The administration's naivete in treating the agreement merely clouds their failure to deal with America's economic problems."

Messiah: Clinton's reservations about a NAFTA are focused on the protection of U.S. workers and the environment. Among other economic adjustment measures, he advocates programs to retrain workers who have lost their jobs because of free trade with Canada or Mexico. Although Clinton may attempt to alter the deal slightly if he becomes president, he is still expected to approve it.

Many economists warn that Bush's overemphasis on NAFTA may backfire politically by exposing deep-seated anxieties about Mexico. Many Americans, they say, view their southern neighbor

as a region riddled with low-wage labor, pollution and a generally inferior quality of life. A belief common to most of the industrialized nations of the high-technology sector, Mexico endangers the large, deeply indebted American technology industry that depends on low-cost manufacturing jobs. And Clinton said that he is in the third shift reaching for a better deal: the low-wage trade deal with those with their second-hand used cars.

But for a brief moment, at least, Bush took up the applause for his initial campaign trip through Georgia and Florida, gaining traction to his embryonic promotion of the still incomplete NAFTA. But as the deal's negotiators agonized over final changes to the trade agreement last week, and Clinton grandly up to attack their efforts, that applause may be short-lived.

HEARST MACKENZIE in Washington with JULIE CAZZINI in Toronto



Falling into Bush's Mexican trade trap

BY PETER NEWMAN

Gorge is no laughing bush when it comes to new ideas, but with his presidential re-election campaign dead in the water, he desperately needs a foreign-policy initiative to get the voters' minds off his dismal domestic record. He did his best to reassemble the Iraq war thing, but Saddam wouldn't play. And that's why we will be stuck with a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Due to be signed any day after 14 months of negotiation, the pact is being hurried to completion by an anxious president with few other cards to play. It may or may not help George Bush get re-elected, but for Canada it's a potential disaster.

NAFTA's defenders trumpet the deal as formation of the world's largest economic bloc (17 million to 20 million), with 300 million people and a gross domestic product of \$13 trillion—\$1.4 trillion more than the European Community. Such defenses lose their meaning when we inspect the hard realities of NAFTA's short-term, and especially long-term, effects on the Canadian economy.

Industry will have to be restructured, strictly along cost-cutting and survival lines (destroying the link that led to Canada's decline from mid-western status). That means redefining rail lines, trucking routes and telecommunications systems, and building something called "one-stop" airports," which sounds awfully good. Canadian water levels allowed to flow freely before the 1984 Parallel.

As the longer term, the Mexican initiative makes us only the first step in an eventual hemispheric trading partnership. Bush and Clinton President. Formerly, American have agreed to start negotiating free trade once the Mexican pact is law. Mexico has already signed a bilateral free trade agreement with Chile and is negotiating a separate agreement with Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, which will take effect by 1996. Separate bilateral agreements with Venezuela and Colombia are also under discussion.

Canadian jobs and investments will pour south, painfully accelerating the already serious manufacturing exodus

Meanwhile, the prospect of Mexico suddenly becoming part of our trading zone means that no Canadian industry (and especially no cheap labor) will survive. According to one recent study by researchers from Toronto's York University in Toronto, the deal would at best boost Canadian output by less than one-tenth of one per cent, while 12 of 29 industrial categories would be hard hit by competition from south of the Rio Grande. With Mexican per-capita income rising at \$9,700 (compared with \$35,040 in Canada), investments and jobs are going to pour south, painfully accelerating the already serious manufacturing exodus to the United States.

As extra problems in that dispute these inequalities, Canada and Mexico now export the same sorts of goods to the United States: transportation equipment, textiles, cars, automobile parts and machinery. But whatever tariff advantages the U.S. free trade pact bestowed upon us have now been lost.

The most serious negotiations among the three countries concerned the trade in cars. We've entered into with Mexico in fighting American efforts to push over the top the amount of North American content required for duty-free trade. While the U.S.-Canada Auto Pact wasn't directly on the table, there will now

be little reason for anybody else to make cars—or car parts—in Canada. (Average hourly wages in manufacturing average \$14.82 an hour in Canada, compared with Mexico's \$2.02.)

That trend is already a reality. Car manufacturing has quickly become Mexico's fastest-growing industry. General Motors is its largest employer. The country has been turned into a giant car plant. As well as the many assembly lines opening within Mexico's northern free trade border zone with the United States, a dozen other major factories dot the landscape. Ford, Tractors and Escorts are made at Hermosillo, General Motors makes Buick, Cadillac and Chevrolet Cadillacs at Aguascalientes, while Chrysler's Ram Trucks are made in Mexico City. Renault is installing engines at Guaymas, Nissan is manufacturing Sentra at Aguascalientes and Volkswagen is building a \$1 billion Jetta plant at Puebla. Mercedes-Benz has announced a Mexican assembly plant, but has yet to pick a location.

The strongest demand made by American negotiators during the NAFTA talks was that Ottawa terminate investment Canada's mandate to screen foreign capital inflows of over \$10 million. Investment Canada, the post-offshore regulatory body since the Marjorie Halperin, has yet to turn down a single outside investment and the Conservative government has already declared all of our essential energy companies free to take them.

The country that will really benefit from the deal is, of course, Mexico. In anticipation of free trade, \$15 billion in foreign investments has already poured into Mexican industry, driving stock market indexes up 120 per cent.

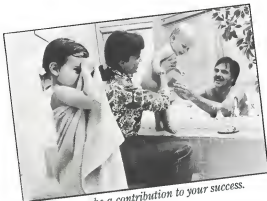
A Harvard-educated economist, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari launched the free trade initiative simply to help reduce his country's most pressing need to provide a million new jobs a year for Mexico's rapidly growing population. He decided that a free trade agreement with the United States, combining its country's cheap labor pool just to mention its \$1.4 trillion economy with the world's largest economy, would give his country the capital inflow it needed.

His plan was heard loud and clear by the Bush people, who realized that if Mexico couldn't export capital it would have to export people. American leaders, American states. The U.S. President also saw the opportunity of using for himself the original Ronald Reagan idea of combining North America into a single market, with Mexico providing the cheap labor and Canadians the cheap resources.

The prospect that we have a way to go before it becomes law, and its constitutional threatening provisions could become a major issue in the next Canadian federal election.

But for now, continental free trade dominated by Washington is all part of the American dream that Bush hopes to sell U.S. voters. "We need to keep America," he has said, "in a free trade zone. Not, secondly, what a child once called 'the nearest thing to heaven—lots of sunshine, places to relax and personal better sandwiches.'"

Well, maybe. But the NAFTA will.



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UNSINKABLE SYLVIE

FOR CANADIANS, A
DISPUTED OLYMPIC
MEDAL HIGHLIGHTS
THE FINAL WEEK OF
THE GAMES

She swam, she would say later, "with all the emotion I had." To the soft strains of a jingly lyrical soundtrack, Montreal's Sylvie Fréchet, wearing ringed white, adorned only with a discreet touch of teal, glided through an expensive, synchronized swimming program that at times seemed tugged with melancholy. The poignant mood was fitting for a woman who, in order to compete at all, had to shake off the shock of a lifetime: the suicide of her boyfriend, Sylvain Léves, on the eve of the Olympics. If anyone deserved a fair share at the Barcelona Games themselves, it was surely Fréchet. But although she outscored her sequel American rival, Kristin Bello-Sprague, in the final routine, she finished a fraction behind in the two-day event—the victim of a controversial judging error on the first day. Among her silver medal, the 22-year-old Fréchet deconstructed the same grace under adversity that she did in the water. Said the swimmer: "There was a mistake, but that is part of my sport. I cannot change anything. I did my very best."

For Canadians, what happened to Fréchet was one of the week's many frustrations. From the ongoing hammering inquiry to decathlete Michael Smith and the sudden tragedy of kayaker Ron Cuthlow, to the missed jump of astronaut Ian Millar and his home flag Bion, dashed medal hopes abounded. But Canadian athletes also grabbed final-week medals in track, swimming, boxing and judo. And in an Olympics dominated by the United Team and the United States, the Canadians made their mark as well: the team's medal total of 18 is the country's best ever outside the 1984 Los Angeles Games, which were boycotted by the Communist bloc.

Drains: While Americans followed their basketball Dream Team's grab of Barcelona gold, for Canadians there was no second-week drama more powerful than that of the iconic-plagued Fréchet. Her grandfather had died in January. And less than a week before she was



to leave for Spain, she discovered Léves's hollow body in the carbon monoxide-filled townhouse that they shared in Laval, north of Montreal. In Barcelona, after giving one impromptu news conference, the synchronized swimmer retreated to the comparative privacy of the athletes' village and a closed training pool in order to concentrate on regaining her competitive focus.

By Aug. 6, as Fréchet began the first portion of the finals in her event—the execution of four figure dives from synchronizing swimmers' experience of ballet-like movements—it was apparent that she had succeeded. On the first of the four, only American Bello-Sprague scored higher. Fréchet would later describe the second, called an allusion spin, as "the best figure of my life." At least four of the five judges, sitting in judge-like stands around the pool, plainly agreed: they punched scores of 9.2 or better into the small electronic keypads connected to the facility's scoring computer.

"Gosh!" But at the fifth judging position, there was controversy. Brazilian judge Ana Maria da Silva had also rated Fréchet's figure highly; later, the swimmer's coach, Julie Savill, said that da Silva had told her that she intended to award a 9.7—but missed track keys registering as 8.7. Almost instantly, it appears, she tried to activate a device intended to allow her to recall a misread score. Sensa judge Maria Bascaglia, whose position was next to da Silva's, recalled, "She tried to correct it, and she couldn't make that read thing work. Finally, because she was all excited, she pushed several buttons."

According to Haberli, the referee, American Judith McGowan, was too far away for da Silva to call, and assistant referee Nakako Sato of



A victorious McKoy shows the flag: "I was really proud to take that lap."

Japan spoke such poor English that she failed to understand da Silva's protestation. "By the time somebody got the referee," concluded Haberli, "the marks were already read." Competition rules state that once marks are disclosed publicly, they cannot be changed. McGowan refused the lower mark to stand, and Fréchet ended the day in second place behind Bello-Sprague—the wife of Toronto Blue Jays backup catcher Hal Sprague.

The next afternoon, Fréchet returned to the pool determined to give her best. The uncorrected mark of the previous day, she said later, had "helped me a lot—I was so mad, so full of energy." What she did was score a 99.100, a full .120 higher than Bello-Sprague—but not quite enough to overturn the deficit that would turn the marathon mark. Effectively, her second-place fate had been sealed earlier in the day by a panel of 15 members of the so-called "honors" of the International Amateur Swimming Federation (called IFSA, the acronym for its name in French), that considered Canada's appeal.

Fréchet's case was contained in a written brief, while referee McGowan also submitted one. Astonishingly, however, the panel made an attempt to question da Silva's or anyone else directly involved in the previous day's mishap. After more than an hour, by a vote of 11 to two (the two Canadian members voted against the majority), the jury upheld McGowan's original ruling. "We do not entertain issues of fact," explained IFSA secretary Russ Wales, an American lawyer challenged to justify the panel's decision to read only written reports and not hear directly from any witnesses. Wales added bluntly: "Honoray is accepted."

Queen: Canada's team leader, Ken Read, called the ruling "obscene." And Fréchet, when asked in French whether she felt that she deserved the gold instead of the silver, leaped gently and replied, "I came now wearing my heart!" In Montreal, Fréchet's brother, 21-year-old Martin, declared, "She is better than a gold medalist. Here, in Quebec, she's a queen."

Other competitors also came away with less than they expected. Cuthlow, the 23-year-old world-champion kayaker in the 500-m event, did not even make the finals in his specialty. "In the 500 m," said the native of Niagara, Ont., an Ottawa suburb, "you go as hard as you can and die. That's what happened—with 100 m to go, I just had no gas."

Smith, the 24-year-old decathlete who finished second at last summer's World Track and Field Championships in Tokyo, withdrew from his grueling 10-part event after



Silver medalist Thon on top, competing in "not the be-all and end-all"

A hapless Fréchet: "I did my very best"

completing the first day's competition in 21st place—the result of combined problems with a hamstring muscle that he pulled last May. "My whole first day was down from the 100 m right on," said the University of Toronto student. After watching the competition on TV in South Korea's home town of Kennes, Ont., his mother, Bernice, said "I was looking for pain in my stomach. I've known something bad really going wrong." In the end, the Canadian crowd must not be so far off: Toronto's David Johnson of the United States lost to Czechoslovak Robert Zemek.

Credit is a week packed with surprises—including the shocking failure of the United States' world record-holding pole-vaulter Sergey Bubka—the Canadians provided their share. Mark McKoy dashed to a gold medal in the 150-m hurdles—and enjoyed a measure of vindication. He served a two-year suspension from the Olympics in the wake of Ben Johnson's positive steroid test; later, he admitted that he had also used steroids for a period in 1988. Last week, McKoy, who has trained in Wales since November, was gracious after his victory. He gave the credit for his success to his Welsh-based training partner and coach, but added "I'm not too often that we have Canadian flag going around the track, and I was really going to put a record myself and take that lap."

Brett MacDonald, 27, of Vancouver, and Eric Jeppesen, 36, of Calgary, B.C., survived the joys of their bronze medal in star-class sailing. Victoria-based runner Angela Chalmers, 38, who withdrew in the 3,000 m, declared "I'm ecstatic that I got a medal. But I enjoyed the whole process, and I'll can keep that attitude. I

think I'll stay in the sport for a long time." Chalmers—one of nine children, a status index who is a member of Montreal's Brekelle family—had her Olympic success, said her 24-year-old brother Stuart, who lives on the reserve, "is important for him community. But I'm sure that kids all over will listen to her, not just native kids."

Wrestler Jeffrey Thur of Port Moody, B.C., was home with a silver but without any lasting determination to stick with his sport. A soccer-crazy who is two-thirds of the way towards an undergraduate degree at Simon Fraser University, Thur says that competing "is not the best and real—I'm lucky to have a wife and two healthy children." Last week, the six-foot, six-inch, 260-lb athlete was eager to report that for what he said was a favorite pastime "Just lying on the floor and letting the kids read me."

Canadian hearns looked, jobbed and con-

tinued to two medals in the ring. Mark Leduc, a light-welterweight from Toronto who competed despite a torn tendon in his arm and a fever from an infected sweat belt, took the hard-core approach in winning a silver. "I came here for a medal," he said. "I didn't come here for a holiday to make friends." Middleweight John Johnson, 21, of Kitchener, Ont., who ended up with a bronze, said that he and his brother, Greg, a welterweight who did not make the Canadian team, will now pursue another dream: turning pro together.

Disputed: For Penny and Valdy Vilagos, together as part of the routine. The identical twins from Montreal, coping a comeback after a five-year retirement, took a silver medal in the synchronized swimming duet—beating second to American twins Sarah and Keaton Josephine. "We couldn't be prouder or happier at this moment," said Valdy. The Vilagos's synchronic partner, Sylvie Fichette, was actually less happy with her duplicate partner in Bob Spragg, but she said that she hoped the judging controversy would not taint the Americans' enjoyment of her gold medal, adding "She did her best." With that, Fichette ensured that no matter who took home the gold in synchronized swimming, she was the undisputed champion of grace.

CHRIS WOOD in Barcelona with RARY NEMETHY in Toronto

Yang Xian, president of the World Tae Kwon Do Federation, who last month was elected as one of four vice-presidents of the International Olympic Committee. And finally, the sport has wide appeal. Noyes, the Edmonton heavyweight, credits his love for the sport with characterizing the aggression that once got him into trouble with school authorities and his parents. Says Noyes of his instructor "Master [Hyung Kwan] Kim taught me discipline and gave me a dream for an Olympic medal."

For King, the sport quickly became more than just an addition to the baseball, volleyball and other games that she plays. For the past five years, King has operated and taught at her own Tae Kwon Do club in London. And the way of the foot and fist conveys another advantage: a potential attacker would be well-advised not to tangle with King in a dark alley—even if she does have a spunked kid.

C.N.



King on the podium: "not like I could have fought"

33, of Edmonton, and Woo Tong King, 29, of Calgary, took bronze. King, long experienced in judo, said that she was surprised to find out that the Canadian flag is a shooting pain in her left foot, later diagnosed as a sprain. She knew do—literally, "the way of the foot and fist"—crosses discipline as much as striking power. Ignoring the pain, King fought on, eventually losing the match—but preserving her right to a silver medal in the Olympic demonstration sport.

It was just one of a clutch of medals that Canadians won in Tae Kwon Do. All five team events were won by Canadians, including the judo. The King, Sanyal Noyes of Edmonton and Jan Han Lee of Kelowna, Ont., both 22, won silver, while Shelley Verneau-Breit,

PEOPLE

Blond bombshell

She is blond and glamorous, and was once the star of German truck and field. As a result, the magazine did February of Kristin Knibbe, who elegantly exemplifies some samples to avoid: she's not a blond bombshell, she's not a blond bombshell, she's not a blond bombshell. Last week, another blondshell, German officials report-



Knibbe: a new drug scandal for a truck star

ported that new urine samples from the world-champion sprinter and triathlete Gerd Baurer have traces of the banned drug Clonazepam. Neither Knibbe nor Baurer competed at Barcelona but both could face four-year suspensions. Teammate Manuela Drey told a German newspaper that all three took Clonazepam thinking it was an allowed substance. Declared Drey: "We wouldn't be so stupid and use a banned drug."

Police radio, Los Angeles-style

"Good evening, this is Darrell Gates. Maybe some of you will remember me." With those words, the former chief of the Los Angeles Police Department, who quit in June during a controversy over the arrest of four white off-



Bilingual dexterity

Tasey Nardi is one of the few actors who works regularly in both English Canada and Quebec. That dexterity has taken on one twist: the French-language movie *Les Sévices*, in which he plays a Montreal taxi, will open at the Toronto Festival of Festivals in September—a month after *White Cars*, shot in English in Ontario and also starring Nardi, opens at the Montreal Film Festival. Said Nardi, 34, of his bilingual career: "It's funny. Whenever you're in one, you're considered as being from the other side."

Nardi bridging the culture gap

MONEY AND THE FRUGAL BARBER

In 1988, author and former stockbroker David Chilton set out to do the seemingly impossible: write a financial planning book that was both enlightening and entertaining. The result was *The Wealthy Barber*, which, since 1989, has sold more than 320,000 copies in Canada alone. Now, the Waterloo, Ont., resident will film a two-part finance series for PBS starting in November. But despite his own newfound wealth, Chilton, 30, says that "I haven't had time to spend the money. Besides, I'm not that money-oriented."

World music

Combining traditional and modern musical styles, Loreana McKennitt describes her musical production as world music. Added the harpist-singer: "There are many cross-cultural influences and a range of instruments, from the ukulele to the electric guitar." And the Stratford, Ont., resident's new album has achieved international popularity, with her promoter, *The World Is One*, in 39 countries. At the same time, she receives fan mail from around the world. "A lot of the growth came through word of mouth," she said, "because my music doesn't fit into a lot of the commercial formats."



McKennitt: "cross-cultural influences"

icers in the hearing of Mack minister Rodney King, began a three-manualist as a call-in show host on L.A. radio station KFIAM. During his two hours behind the microphone on Aug. 8, Gates criticized the recent indictment of the officers on civil rights charges and fielded only a few calls.

Gates: "remember me?"



from angry citizens. But the following afternoon did take on his political adventures. Referring to city councilor Michael Woo, who has said that he will run for Yan Bradley's mayoral post, as "probably the weakest leader we have," Gates added: "But, following in Bradley's footsteps, maybe some people will be as weak as the same."

'THE WAY OF THE FOOT AND FIST'

her long blond hair pulled awkwardly through the top of a white headband, Maria King bowed to the judges, to the referee and to her opponent, Sam Lee of South Korea. Then, the 21-year-old from London, Ont., adopted the hard-rimmed, leg-spread stance of a taekwon do combatant prepared to battle. At a signal, she lunged forward, the two women began to circle each other warily. But with her first kick the Canadian felt a shooting pain in her left foot, later diagnosed as a sprain. She knew do—literally, "the way of the foot and fist"—crosses discipline as much as striking power. Ignoring the pain, King fought on, eventually losing the match—but preserving her right to a silver medal in the Olympic demonstration sport.

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The New Techno Toys

**CANADIAN DESIGNERS
ARE AMONG THOSE
MAKING THEIR MARK
IN THE HIGH-TECH
RECREATION MARKET**



After three months of soggy weekends, chilly evenings and snowed-out barbecues, Canadians in many parts of the country may well remember 1993 as the year that summer never came. For some Canadians it has been a season to stay indoors and grumble about the weather, or to rent a motor, curl up on the couch and forget about summer. It has also served as a catalyst for a number of just how high-tech Canadians have come to value leisure time, and recreational pursuits. Another, more potent indicator is Canadians' fascination with high-growth technological products and their eagerness to purchase them. Canadians now spend millions of dollars annually, even in recessionary times, buying recreational products such as boats and bicycles, sports vehicles and stereos, home computers and video cameras. And, say the experts, there is a significance to those purchases that goes beyond simple recreation. "These products extend the self, they take human qualities and magnify them," said Grant McCracken, an anthropologist at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. "And we now live in a culture where we have the

liberty to try to define ourselves." For those with time on their hands, and money to spare, there is an almost endless chain of ways to expand and define themselves. A selection of some of the newest and hottest high-tech creations appear on the following pages. The redesigned, re-engineered Honda XR 150ti, a sports car that handles like a race car at 110 km per hour, is aimed at buyers who want the capabilities of a race car in a street vehicle. An increasingly popular emblem of home-video viewing is the four-to-eight-speaker systems called surround sound, which is still growing in popularity following its introduction several years ago. For the recreational boater, there is the global positioning system, a device that takes readings of latitude and longitude from satellites, and simplifies the use of nautical charts.

MOUNTAIN BIKES

Rugged mountain bikes, which offer superior performance on rural terrain and city streets alike, now represent about 60 per cent of all bicycles sold in North America. Since 1984, Rocky Mountain Bicycles of Richmond, B.C., has emerged as a leading manufacturer of high-tech bikes that range in price from \$700 to \$4,400. Its Alerte model, which sells for about \$3,390, has a made-in-Canada, hand-built chrome-molybdenum frame and wheels that are also hand-built. The 24V-10 Alerte also features high-compression shock absorbers on the front forks to dampen the most jarring bumps on rocky trails.



SPORTS CARS

Slipping behind the wheel of the new Honda XR-7 (above) is like sinking into a comfortable leather armchair. That feeling varies with a touch of the acceleration, as a surge of power erupts from the 1.8-litre, high-performance rotary engine. Introduced last December, the finely engineered, redesigned XR-7 sells for about \$41,900. A bargain for leather upholstery runs the price to \$45,500—still a steal for an automobile in a class where Porsches start at \$54,000 and Ferraris at \$531,500. To improve speed and performance, the XR-7 takes advantage of new lightweight, high-strength materials.

Many of the new products are creations of inventive minds outside Canada, but Canadian innovators are making their mark in the recreational market as well. A bicycle maker in British Columbia, for one, has grabbed a healthy share of the growing market for rugged, high-tech mountain bikes (see) and Wilson, Ont.-based Bombardier Inc. is one of the big producers of the grey-rite Personal Water Vehicles that are proliferating on Canadian lakes and rivers (page 30).

In the eyes of some social scientists, the availability of such diverse leisure products is a sign of the times. "The accumulation of objects is a big part of 20th century consumer society," said Brian Sutton-Smith, a professor emeritus of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and author of the 1986 book *Toys As Culture*. "If you go back a couple of hundred years in history, you find that houses were barely furnished. We have become increasingly materialistic."

The acquisitive side of the Canadian population is evident in figures published annually by the household surveys division of Statistics Canada. Last year, one-quarter of all Canadian households reported owning two or more automobiles, and 68 per cent owned two or more televisions. More than three-quarters of those surveyed owned two or more radios and 41 per cent had two or more color television sets. Almost 70 per cent of Canadian households reported owning a video

cassette recorder, up from 35 per cent five years earlier, and close to 70 per cent owned tape recorders.

Although Canada has become a major market for non-essential leisure products, Canadians are far from being predictable consumers. Richard Polley, a professor of marketing at the commerce department of the University of British Columbia, said that there are at least two distinct groups of consumers: the technophiles, who eagerly embrace new products, and the technophobes, who are fearful of strange new devices and wait until they become easier to use. "With every product line, there are the pioneers who are willing to take risks and be the first to spend their money, accustomed to gain status with their social crowd," said Polley. "But you pay dearly to be a pioneer, and end up looking foolish, because prices always come down."

Greater also influences purchases of sophisticated products, accord-

ing to women experts. Paul Richardson, a University of Toronto history professor who specializes in the study of popular culture, said that men tend to be more interested in high-technology toys than women, and are more likely to buy the latest model of a product with all the accompanying state-of-the-art technology baggage. According to some experts, men may find high-tech toys attractive because they fulfill a psychological desire to dominate and control their environment. Furthermore, and that men may derive pleasure from mastering the skills required to operate boom-boxes, computer games and VCRs. "They have an enormous attraction for men," said Richardson. "Mastering them can prove a man's skill and gives him a sense of control over something complex."

Similarly, men are more likely to be subcultures. Alex Loft, editor of the Toronto-based magazine *Sound & Vision*, said that there are usually two types of buyers for consumer, new sound equipment: those who are fascinated by the technology itself, and those who are interested in the quality of the music they listen to. "They people want things to be perfect," said Loft. "It becomes an endless quest for better and better equipment. It's almost exclusively a male phenomenon."

The availability of leisure time can also have a major influence on the purchase of recreational products. And Richardson found that men traditionally have had more free time than women. Many men could devote their lives between work and play, while women have had to juggle work, home and recreation. "Play gets lost a bit in the lives of women because of domestic duties," he said. "They find it considerably more difficult to indulge themselves, especially when they're on-call 24 hours a day to look after the kids."

But as men are becoming numbers of women are working full-time and working more financial clout, designers, manufacturers and retailers are tailoring products to suit women's needs and tastes. Just

as a public relations manager with Detroit-based Chrysler Corp., said that the latest model of the Jeep Grand Cherokee, one of the Jeep-dominant four-wheel-drive sport utility vehicles, has "more female influence than my Jeep vehicle in history." In one adjustment, designers have altered the step up to the doors, and the doors themselves, to make it easier for women to get in and out of the vehicle. Jeep products, which were originally designed for military use or rugged outdoor driving, are now being marketed for women, as well as men, who are looking for safe, reliable family transportation. Women added that for the past five years Chrysler, like other carmakers, has reacted to driving through a woman's complaints composed of about 30 female employees from different departments. The company's job is to recommend changes that would appeal to women.

Women are also beginning to influence the stereo market, traditionally male-dominated. Michelle Contratto, the only woman on the 21-member sales staff at Bay Floor Radio, a major downtown Toronto retailer, said that men and women frequently have stereo equipment from markedly different perspectives. She said that while men are primarily concerned with volume and sound quality, women look at the size and color of the equipment to ensure that it matches the decor of their homes. Contratto said that she also sees far more men consulting their wives or female companions before purchasing stereo systems than when she started in sales six years ago. "In this type of store, the customers used to be primarily men," she said. "Now, ladies are more drops three points on a stereo, he checks with his wife, probably because the evening is much as he is." As the roles of sexes evolve, women are clearly playing influence as consumers of the high-tech toys that men used to people's lives.

FACT JENSEN



OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

Ever since the rugged Jeep proved itself during the Second World War, four-wheel-drive vehicles have grown steadily in popularity in North America. First, full-time models such as the Jeep Cherokee and the British Land Rover dominated the market for off-road vehicles, which are capable of operating over rough natural terrain. In recent years, smaller vehicles, including the Suzuki Sidekick and

the Geo Tracker (above), have been a growing following among young adults. The Tracker, introduced in 1988, now comes in models that include two- and four-wheel drive and convertible and hardtop. They range in price from \$11,745 to \$13,395. Officials of Subaru, Detroit-based General Motors of Canada, which manufactures the Tracker, say that a typical purchaser is under 35, has a white-collar

job and as a home-ownership family income. And 46 per cent of Tracker buyers are women. Barry Kenna, a public relations official at General Motors, said that many women like to personalize their Trackers by using patches and vinyl decorations that the company sells. Added Kenna: "It's a very sporty vehicle that comes in bright colors. It's designed for youthful customers."



GOLF

Off the golf course, Callaway Golf Co. of Carlsbad, Calif., introduced an innovative new driver last year, with a head that is 25 per cent larger than a conventional club's. Company engineers said that the extra-large head of the club, called the Big Bertha (upper in photo), helps in strengthening out shots off the tee and out of the club, while its light weight and stainless steel construction help to propel balls farther. Many golfers found those claims to be true, and equipment retailers across Canada said that they are having trouble keeping the clubs in stock. The Big Bertha sells for about \$900, and with a bare-graphite shaft for about \$400.



TALKING CAR ALARM

The recorded voice of the five-beep alarm system speaks convincingly. "Bog bog," it says. "You're too close to the car." As automobiles increase in price and diversity, so too do the means of protecting them. The beeper sets up an adjustable surveillance field up to four feet deep around a vehicle. Movement in the field sets off that first warning. If movement continues, the unit continues. "Stop stop or alarm will sound." And if the intrusion does not end, it declares a "permanent violation" and continues down from five to one before screaming, "I've been tampered with" and sounding its alarm. But if the intruder subsides, the alarm simply says, "Thank you." The five-beep alarm is used mainly to protect special cars, open convertibles or custom-painted jobs. The main features, Electronic Security Products of California Inc. of Chagrin Park, Calif., says that since the late 1980s, then disappeared when sales were disappointing. Introduced five years ago, they began to catch on. Now, larger two- and three-car models are growing in popularity. The absence of external propellers they are driven by



PERSONAL WATER VEHICLES

Waterborne equivalents of the automobile, they are becoming a common sight on Canada's lakes and rivers—in the company of many vacationers and local residents who like the swift little vehicles are too noisy and dangerous. The first Personal Water Vehicles turned up during the late 1980s, then disappeared when sales were disappointing. Introduced five years ago, they began to catch on. Now, larger two- and three-car models are growing in popularity. The absence of external propellers they are driven by

jets of water forced out the back) make them ideal for use in shallow water as well as in deeper water. Despite the limitations of the vehicles' size, some owners are now taking them on long cruises with overnight trips. As well, police forces are taking advantage of the small machines' versatility to patrol lakes and rivers. A top-of-the-line Canadian model, Bombardier's GTX Sea-Doo (above), a three-seater with a top speed of about 40 m.p.h., sells for as much as \$7,699. Other models range in price from \$2,990 to \$6,700.



NAVIGATION

For the weekend sailor or the Global Positioning System, incorporated into a device called the Ilogn GPS, or perhaps the ultimate gadget. The handheld English-Canadian model, Bombardier's GTX Sea-Doo (above), a three-seater with a top speed of about 40 m.p.h., sells for as much as \$7,699. Other models range in price from \$2,990 to \$6,700.

SUPERBIKES

Yamaha, Honda, Kawasaki and Suzuki all manufacture versions of aerodynamically sculpted motorcycles, with engines ranging in size from 600 to 1,100 cc and achieving top speeds in excess of 240 km/h. The powerful machines, sometimes called superbikes, are popular among affluent young adults as an exhilarating means of transportation. Standard in the class is the Suzuki GSXR750F600, which is powered by a 749-cc, four-cylinder, air-valve, water-cooled engine that produces more than 180 horsepower for a machine with a dry weight of only 453 lb. Cost, \$8,500.



AN ELECTRONIC WONDERLAND

NEW PRODUCTS TRANSFORM LEISURE LIVING



SURROUND SOUND

Introduced to Canada by Toronto-based Matsushita Canada Matsushita Ltd. and several other electronics firms, the use of multiple speakers to enhance the sound from videotapes has gradually gained in popularity. Speaker systems available from most major stereo manufacturers use a special receiver and four or more speakers to add a richer audio dimension to home video viewing.

Normally, sound from a videotape is channelled through the small speakers built into a television set. With surround sound, a computer chip in the receiver analyzes the video sound track and separates out voices, music and other sounds, and channels them to one or more of the system's speakers. As a result, sounds seem to come from the direction in which they are occurring in the screen. The sound of a vehicle in motion

could be realistically heard simultaneously in one speaker after another. To set up a surround sound system to use with videotaped movies, the viewer needs a TV, a stereo video cassette recorder, a surround sound receiver and from four to eight speakers. Shown above, a system using a Sony ST-2700 surround sound receiver (\$5400, two 6W Block Solid tone speakers (\$375 a pair) and two B&N 36000 front speakers (\$400 a pair)



VIDEO CASSETTE RECORDING

Many viewers become confused and frustrated when they try to record television programs on their video cassette recorders (VCR). Such people complain that the instruction manuals that come with their VCRs are unclear and often contradictory. Now a little gadget called VCR Plans, manufactured by the Pasadena, Calif.-based firm Genstar Development Corp., makes it easy to record TV shows. The user simply presses three buttons on a remote control unit that incorporates the system, and purchases in a group of numbers that appear beside the TV program listings published in many newspapers and magazines. The viewer can then leave the device to turn on the VCR at the right time, tune it to the desired channel, record and switch itself off when the program is over.



DIGITAL AUDIO TAPE

Superior tape-recorded sound is available now, as a result of the introduction of digital audio tape, which takes advantage of the same advanced technology used in compact disc recordings. Sony introduced digital audio tapes and the TCD-103 Sony Walkman Digital Audio Tape Recorder, a compact, lightweight machine designed to play the new tapes, about a year ago. The principal drawback to this new technology is the price. The TCD-103 sells for about \$1,100. Sony officials say that the unit, which can record as

well as play tapes, will produce and play high-quality recordings without the loss that frequently occurs on conventional tapes. Blank digital tapes sell for about \$10 for one hour of recording time. Officials of several record companies, including Polygram and Sony, said that their firms will begin marketing music and other material on pre-recorded digital tapes this fall. Meanwhile, officials at Matsushita, Ont.-based Matsushita Electric of Canada Ltd., said that the firm is working on plans for a digital cassette recorder that can also be used to play conventional audio tapes.



LASER DISCS

About 6,000 movies are now available on laser discs, which can be used in conjunction with a television set and—according to many experts—provide sharper pictures with less background noise. Laser discs do not suffer from wear, as videotapes do. Still, unlike videotape, laser discs cannot be used to record from

television. Laser discs arrived on the market about 13 years ago and are now growing in popularity as the technology becomes cheaper. Discs that used to cost at least \$100 now sell for \$40 or \$50, while the prices of disc players have fallen from around \$2,000 to as little as \$500. The deluxe Pioneer CLD-201 laser disc player sells for about \$650.



SUPER-FLAT TELEVISION

Later in the decade, high definition television is expected to bring sharper, clearer pictures to North American TV screens. Meanwhile, manufacturers are working to improve existing viewing technologies. The latest example is Panasonic's popular G600 set, which has a "Super-Flat" screen. Because it is 30-percent flatter than ordinary sets, the G600 (pronounced Go-Old) screens characters much of the distortion that occurs on the slightly curved screens of normal television sets when the viewer is not directly in front of the set. Officials of Matsushita, Ont.-based Matsushita Electric of Canada Ltd., which manufactures Panasonic products, say that the G600 (which means "king of pictures" in Japanese) also has a "Super Black" screen

that helps reduce glare and produces superior color contrast. The G600 (CL20X25A, with a 35-inch screen, speakers that have been repositioned to provide superior sound and a picture-in-picture feature that can show the viewer what is appearing on other channels, retails for about \$2,600. Competing models from Sony are priced from \$2,500 to \$4,000. The Sony sets have flat screens and numerous other features, including a picture-in-picture capability that, on some sets, allows the viewer to call up as many as 16 pictures from other channels simultaneously. The small pictures are displayed down one side of the screen and across the bottom while the channel currently being watched remains on the rest of the screen. The Sony sets also feature a remote control mechanism that can be used to switch the television set on its base.



PHOTO CD

Oficials of Rochester, N.Y.-based Eastman Kodak Co. say that next month their firm, in conjunction with Philips Electronics Int'l of The Netherlands, will introduce an alternative to still video photography. Under

the new system, images photographed on film by conventional 35-mm cameras are developed in the normal process and then transferred onto compact discs, making it possible to display them on TV screens. Kodak says that Photo CD transfer services will soon be available at most retail photo-finishing out-

lets. Kodak officials say that it will cost about \$20 to have 24 photographs transferred to a disc. Company officials note that three months after the Photo CD players that Kodak and Philips have jointly developed are scheduled to appear in stores this summer, with prices starting at about \$500.

STILL VIDEO PHOTOGRAPHY

It is a technology that could someday make conventional cameras obsolete: Instead of using film, a still video camera like the Canon VHS900T HC-250 (about \$900) records color or black and white images on a small video disc. Unlike conventional photography, there is no delay while the pictures are developed and printed. Instead, the photographer can link the camera to a TV set and show the images on the screen. A still video printer can produce the images on a special type of printing paper. Or by using the right software and accessories, a user can transfer the images into a computer for access in databases or desktop publishing. The VHS900T HC-250 comes with a built-in flash and automatic "point-and-shoot" operation.

CELLULAR TELEPHONE

Oficials of Mississauga, Ont.-based Motorola Cellular, a division of Motorola Canada Ltd., say that, at only 7.5 oz., the Microfit A.C. Lite is the world's lightest cellular telephone. Although it is only about the size of a package of cigarettes, the Microfit A.C. Lite, which sells for about \$1,300, has most of the features found in larger portable phones, including a built-in re-



ceiver's manual that explains 14 telephone functions and an alphabetical directory that provides information on a display screen. Motorola will begin marketing a data connector later this summer to allow Microfit A.C. Lite users to transfer data by fax or computer. The connector will cost about \$300-\$400.

Where?

Test your development IQ! Question 6

Where in each country does Foster Parents Plan work? (Circle the incorrect answer):

- a. urban slums
- b. small towns
- c. orphanages
- d. farm communities
- e. fishing villages



Answer:
c.

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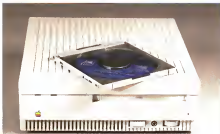
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PALM-TOP COMPUTERS

Small, hand-held devices, the new and powerful entries in the ultra-light computer market can, among other things, act as electronic diaries with word processing facilities. Some, such as Maribook, Out-based Milwaukee Computer Supplies' Computer Companion, which sells for \$799, have an improved memory capacity (2 megabytes) and more functions than the older diaries. Palm-tops from various companies range in price from \$500 to \$1,500. The makers are providing a growing number of accessories, including portable inkjet printers (for about \$400) and optional modems and file attachments. Plans by Apple Computer, Inc. of Cupertino, Calif., could introduce a new rival into the palm-top marketplace early next year. It plans to introduce a hand-held computer capable of processing data that is handwritten on its screen. Unlike existing pen-based computers aimed primarily at specialized business users, the revolutionary Apple Newton is intended for regular users. Apple has yet to say how much the new device will cost.



CD-ROM

The compact discs for personal computers, only 5 1/4 inches in diameter, are capable of storing huge amounts of text, sound, graphics and video images. The discs are used in computers with built-in disc players or in a separate unit that can be used in conjunction with a computer, such

as the Apple CD-ROM player (price: \$700). Similar equipment is available from a number of firms, including Apple, Magnavox and Philips. Prices start at about \$600. The appeal of CD-ROM technology is its storage capacity and its capacity for quick retrieval: one disc stores about 680 megabytes of information, compared with 1.4 megabytes on

a floppy disc. Many retail stores are stocking a growing number of CD-ROM titles, including discs containing encyclopedias, computer games and teaching aids for children, and some newspapers and magazines (including *MacWorld*) are available in disc format. One drawback to the system is that, so far, users cannot record on to ordinary CD-ROM discs.

Editors for this feature were compiled by PATRICIA CHERKOL, JAMES BRACON, SHARON DOYLE-BRIDGGER, D'ARCY JENSEN and NORA UNDERWOOD



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Flashbacks to the beaches of hell

Reliving the Dieppe disaster 50 years ago

The 50th anniversary of one of the most controversial battles of the Second World War falls on Aug. 19, the date when an Allied force of 6,100 men tried—and tragically failed—to attack German-occupied France at the port of Dieppe. Few thousand members of the force were Canadian and 3,267 were killed, wounded or captured. In *Dieppe, Tragedy to Triumph*, a dramatic new book, *Brig. Gen. Denis Whitaker*, a Canadian historian who was an infantry captain on the main beach that day, and his wife, *Shelagh*, present evidence that a host of about 20 characters, from Winston Churchill down to some Canadians, sought to avoid any responsibility for the Dieppe raid's military stupidity, tactical errors and human costs, even to the point (notably in Churchill's case) of feigning ignorance of the military plans.

These moving attitudes were adopted mainly to avoid fueling accusations among Britain's allies, especially in Canada and Australia, that London was using Commonwealth troops as cannon fodder. At the same time, the authors argue, the British and some of the Canadian commanders clearly if secretly regarded the raid as a political necessity and its disastrous result as a strategic political success—mainly in convincing the hard-pressed Russians and the Americans that an invasion of France at that stage would fail.

During their research, the Whitakers interviewed many of the raid's survivors. In the book's most dramatic scenes, many of those who lived through the day's carnage, including Whitaker himself, provided eyewitness accounts. Excerpt:

0547 hours (3:47 a.m.), Aug. 19, 1942: A starburst splintering the night marked the beginning of the end for the Dieppe raiders. The section of the *Bozilla* carrying Lt.-Col. Desmond Slater's British No. 3 Commando had been straggled by a German convoy. There was a burst of machine-gun and pom-pom fire. Flares exploded in the sky and searchlights

glared down the hapless men as they were strided. In the heat but violent firefight, casualties were severe. Worse, the entire coastal defence system was alerted.

0640 hours: The second-in-command, C. 3 Commando, Maj. Peter Boag, swiftly took charge. With only single headlamps of light, he headed for the desegregated landing place. "There I was with 150 men when I should have had 150," he recalled. "We had no troops down to blow holes through the first thick coat of

barbed wire, but fortunately the Germans had strung the wire on poles all the way to the top of the cliff. We started up one side. I fell all. We tried the other side. I got part way up, pulling myself up on the wire, bating it, using the only foothold we had, the German pipes. My rifle fell to the creek of my arm. I swung away from the cliff. I thought, Oh Christ, if I fall off this time I won't have the guts to start over again. My toe stuck in a cliff and up we went."

0453 hours: Surprise on the eastern flank of the attack by 3 Commando and the Royal Regiment of Canada was now lost. Unaccountably, to the west of Dieppe the Germans had not yet been alerted. Here, there was still a chance. Lt.-Col. Lord Lovell, commanding officer of 4 Commando, was waiting his objective, Bluff Battery. Flares blackened, smoking caps pulled low over their brows, Lovell's commandos were set to leap from their landing craft the moment they touched the shore. "To run a mile at speed, we had to cut down on equipment," Lovell recalled. The commandos went in wearing denim trousers and running shoes and they carried only light weapons. "Certain chosen men wearing leather jodhpurs literally charged into the war, rifled shot and tried to fatten it," said Lovell. The rest of the British unit ran over the backs of their comrades and set off on their race against the clock.

0452 hours: At the moment when the Royal Regiment of Canada was supposed to be setting foot on Blue Beach under cover of darkness, the batteries was still two miles out

Dieppe Road, by Charles Comfort: a coverage to quell accusations that London was using Canadian troops as cannon fodder

to sea. Eight minutes later, German infantry commander Brigadier Richard Schubert, through his binoculars, saw "a big shadow in the mist." These were the first boats of our coming, he thought. Then the fog lifted a little and he saw the Union Jack hanging on the mast. I said, "It's the English Flag!" In the moment when I gave the order, I saw the whole beach. They came swimming along the little dunes, hundreds of landing craft. The Canadians were literally moved down as they poured on to the beaches.

From his bunker near the castle on the west cliffs overlooking Dieppe, the commander of the 75-mm gun battery, Lieut. Wilhelm Scholz, heard the shells and started spreading towards his post, drawing as he went. "I pushed my helmet on and saw, still wearing sandals," he recalled. "The infantry battalion commander, Capt. Whitaker, said 'The English are here! You must shoot barrage fire! [Spoken in a shout]!'" As my eye became accustomed to the drawing, dusky light I saw all over the sea, points, little points I said, amazed, "My God, are all those English? Kilch said, 'Now quickly...' this is getting serious!"

0510 hours: On 4 Commando's front at Varenegille, Maj. Derek Mills-Roberts heard a shattering noise. The six-gun battery Bluff, the commando objective, had opened fire on the British fort. The gun had to be silenced. But it would be 30 minutes before Lovell's men

tack up their position behind the battery for the attack. "I had to engrave as fast as possible," Mills-Roberts recalled. Abandoning strength, his men roared behind him through the wood towards the battery. Their first mission was to shoot the German sentries, for this, they had to find a vantage point for their snipers. "I could see the German gun crews," said the major. "In order to get down, there was some a cack wearing a cork hat. Our sniper got himself into a comfortable position at a barn window overlooking the guns. We waited, waiting the heavenly sign, the best timing. The rifle cracked; it was a bull's-eye, rather like shooting a number of the church congregation from the organ loft."

0523 hours: The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (RHLI) landed on the main beach just three minutes late. Recalled on-looker Denis Whitaker, then a platoon commander. "As our landing craft moved towards shore, the sun was rising and I could see the dim outline of the buildings along the Dieppe beach. We cruised on, the shore came into focus. We looked at one another. Something was terribly wrong. Everything was static? We expected a town shrouded by the Royal Air Force's carpet-bombing the previous night. Half-standing in the centre of the bow of the boat, I was able to peer over the top of the ramp. The town headland loomed darkly. An awesome-looking castle crowned its heights. The cliffs were

strewn with caves. They would be ideal locations for defensive weapons.

"The craft drove on to the beach. My stomach jumped up to my throat. This was it! The ramp dropped. I felt the 30-odd miles of my platoon about 25 yards up the stony beach. We landed out and flipped down just short of a huge wire obstacle. Bullets flew everywhere. Enemy mortar bombs started to crash down. Around me, men were being hit and bodies were piling up, one on top of the other."

Cpt. John Williamson, RHLI: "Being so green, we had landed ourselves down with so much ammunition we could hardly walk. When the craft hit the beach, I stepped off and fell flat on my face in the bloody water. I struggled to get up, but with all this ammunition, as well as my battle dress and heavy booted boots. I was weighted down. There started coming at us even before we got to shore. We said, 'What the hell goes on? This wasn't supposed to happen.' There I was lit. Soon there was only one man left in our platoon who was not killed or wounded."

Cpt. Jack Brinkley, RHLI: "The guys helped me back from the wire. I got over a tank but it was drawing all sorts of fire. My legs were swarmed by pieces of stone that shattered when hit by bullets or mortars."

Whitaker: "The machine-gun fire was intense. Mortar shells were falling all around us and snipers were hitting the men with

Casualties on the Beach, by A. Mier: the shocking costs of military stupidity



deadly accuracy. Much of this fire was coming from gas pipelines as crews we didn't know started. This was the enemy that we had been described as [by Gen. G. Hamlin] Roberts as "4,000 poor-quality German troops."

Lieut. Walter Höpner, 12th Field Company, 571 German Infantry Regiment, Popeye: "As the landing ramps fell and the attack began firing on to land, they set the destruction fire of the two heavy machine-guns. An order began which was to last almost three hours. In our port, two young soldiers who had only been here a few days took up constantly. It was their first action. We were amazed at the attack, who fought with bravery against us

could teach any man what fear means. The beach was strewn with infantry equipment: machine-guns, packs, grenades thrown, slingshots. Two whole regiments were changing lightly against the concrete wall, seeking protection from our artillery fire and from the machine-gun fire of the beach company."

0700 hours: Lieut. Thomas L. Taylor, C Company, Royal Regiment of Canada: "As we touched down, we heard a sound you could never forget: a tremendous 'rat-a-tat' as hitting volleys of machine-gun bullets rained the around of my landing craft. That gun was trained directly on us. The naval commandeer wanted to know why I was not getting out—he said he had to get back to England! At 30 mps,

whirling! He said, 'It's all right boys, get down your arms and your ammunition!' Then we all survived out."

0940 hours: Allied headquarters sent a signal to all assault forces: "menace rise boats. An evacuation attempt would begin. The Germans contained here."

Schie, German 70mm gun battery: "We noticed they were trying to re-embark these people who were still on the beach. We started firing at them as they were in range." On White Beach, after getting Capt. John Powell had moved calmly through the terrible morning searching on the wounded and carrying them to a makeshift aid post behind a landing craft that had beached broadside. It, at least, offered some protection from the fire. The injuries were appalling: one had both legs off, another spilling out of their thighs, guts being stuffed back into stomachs, ears ripped off, eyes blinded. The badly injured killed many wounded laid out on the beach and carried them to the waiting craft. But he refused all offers to be evacuated. "My place is with my boys," he said. Almost 300 of "his boys" died on the beach that morning. 175 more were marched off, with Pacific, to spend three wretched years in prisoner-of-war camps. (Those later received the Commonwealth's highest military honor, the Victoria Cross.)

Lieut. Jack Dunlop, Calgary Tank Regiment: "As the boats appeared, they came under intense fire. Some boats were swamped by too many men, sunk by gunfire or forced to turn back with partial loads. Casualties on the beach and in the water were unbelievable."

Whitaker: "The worst part was the draft for the boats used a hail of bullets and mortar or shell fire. I expected every step to be my last. I waited until the water was chest deep before making a landing craft. I saw one of my men, Al Reager, swimming. We passed beside him and I reached out and grasped his hand. But I couldn't hold him. I assumed that he drowned because he was never heard of again. The helmetman would not go back for him—that was too very disturbing."

1800 hours: ROBERTSON: With heavy losses, Maj. Gen. Roberts signaled the code word that ordered the entire Canadian force back to England. Eight months later, from the beaches of Dieppe, more than 2,000 men watched the last British vessel disappear over the horizon. 1,814 of them were Canadian. (The rest were commandos or personnel from the Royal Navy's Support Landing, W. A. Milne of the Royal Canadian Engineers signaled.)

1958 hours: After firing 7,456 field rounds, the German artillery fell silent. The battle for Dieppe was over.

In the northern Ontario village of Wharfedale, two weeks after the raid, the stunned residents read the casualty lists in the newspaper, column after column. Awakening, like the rest of Canada, to the extent of the disaster, they realized for the first time how it affected their world.

They had no way to tell. Every unlighted of the town of lighting age had been killed or taken prisoner in one short morning. ☐



Shooting Up After the Battle, by Franz Lenz: the plot included Churchill

opponent who could not be seen. Taking cover behind their dead comrades, they shot accurately at our positions. Then, with their bodies, these dead soldiers provided their comrades with the last word of knowledge.

0400 hours: When the Allies sailed onto Green Beach, they expected to make an unopposed landing against a fortified enemy. Instead, the determined defenders greeted their new invaders with a rain of fire.

Pte. Herbert Webster, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada: "Our first casualty was C Company's sergeant major. He got hit right in the head and was killed instantly. It was through him that [Lt.-Col. Alfred] Gaulting was killed. He looked over and saw that the CCM was hit but he didn't know he was dead. He stood up and yelled, 'Stretchers! stretchers! stretchers!' Just then he was shot."

0700 hours: Capt. H. H. Dix, battery commander, 302nd German Infantry Division: "The smoke from our shells mixed with the terrible smoke that was the whole valley of Dieppe by under a white carpet out of which the houses appeared like shadows. I looked on the beach; the artificial log [was] being thrown. The picture which presented itself

only 10 of us made it to the wall. We scribbled up the cliff. One of my men, he had always been a bit of a rebel, stopped halfway to light a cigarette and that's when he got it. The others, who were more disciplined, made it up."

Pte. Ron Brad, Royal Regiment of Strathcona: "About 50 per cent of the battalion, three to four hundred men, were against the wall. Those were wounded men out on the beach calling for help. At this point, no one was venturing out there. Anything that moved, they just opened up everything. Machine-gun fire was bouncing off the stones. I can say of hellholes, ran out of ascorbins."

One landing craft managed to get in and try to evacuate the troops. Overloaded and under heavy fire, its doors could not be closed because of the dead piled on the ramp. It finally capsized and sank, with its captain and crew killed. A pitiful handful of Rebels swam out to other boats and escaped from Blue Beach: 209 men died on it.

0830 hours: The remnants of the Royal Regiment of Canada surrounded. Pte. Reg (Bill) Royal, Regiment of Canada (Bill) Royal: "All of a sudden a German officer came along the beach carrying a

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Back in the saddle

A master has the last word on westerns

UNFORGIVEN

Directed by Clint Eastwood

Clint Eastwood remains the myth of the American cowboy. He began his career as the cowboy, playing the inscrutable Ronny Yates in the 1960s TV series *Gunsmoke*. He then rode to cult status as the Man with No Name in the iconic, iconic spaghetti Westerns of Italian director Sergio Leone. And by the early 1990s, when he re-emerged as the cantankerous Dirty Harry character, he was Hollywood's biggest box-office star.



Eastwood: eloquent, expensive

Eastwood is still best known as the stoic, taciturn avenger who speaks softly and carries a big gun. But after starring in 30 movies and directing 16, he has created a diverse body of work rivaled by no other actor-director, with the possible exception of Woody Allen. And like Allen, he has annotated movies that exploit his popular image with more personal firsts—most notably *Unforgotten* (1992), his last-screen portrait of an amputee, Quebec Parler. With *Unforgotten*, Eastwood finally reconciles his dualistic sensibilities: his dualistic sensibilities with his grandeur image. His new movie is a somber western that beautifully debunks the glory of gangster—a western to end all westerns.

Unforgotten is essentially a "magically alone" riding. Eastwood explores the myth of the Old West only to exorcise it—while modeling his own image as an actor legend. Directing himself, he plays the straight man, deferring to a superb posse of co-stars: Gene Hackman, Morgan Freeman and Richard Harris. The director, who filmed in Alberta, also cast two Canadians in juicy supporting roles: Saul Rubinek and newcomer Jesse Weizel.

Eastwood, looking more photogenic than ever at the age of 65, portrays William Munny,

a cold-blooded killer. But 11 years have passed since Munny put down his gun and retired off the Saddle. He is now a chronic inebriate, a hog farmer raising two children on the Kansas prairie. But one day, a brash young punk who calls himself the Schofield Kid (Woizel) pays him a visit. Hoping to make a name for himself as a killer, the Kid begs Munny out of retirement for a heinous task. Their quarry: a quick-tempered cowboy who took his knife to a prostitute's face in a Wyoming town called Big Whiskey, for no good reason.

The town's taciturn sheriff, an ex-convict named Little Bill Daggett (Hackman), is determined to stop the bloody hunt. He makes a brutal example of a pompous gambler named English Bob (Harris), the first assassin down by the ax of blood money. He is accompanied by his henchman, W.W. Boncamp, an archaic close-shave once played with comic just by Eastwood.

Meanwhile, Munny and the Kid follow the trail to Big Whiskey with Munny's neighbor and former partner, a former named Ned Logan (Morgan Freeman). It soon becomes clear that each member of the trio has serious shreds of conscience. Munny has trouble climbing onto his horse and can barely remember how to use a gun. The Kid turns out to be half-blind. And although Logan can still fire a bullet through the spot of a flying bird, he gets gun-shy when hushing horses.

The result, as the drama catters towards violent confrontations, is a disarming sense of subtle sublimation. The characters are interrogated by wonderfully subtle bits of dialogue, as if all the participants are confused about the rules of the killing game. Eastwood has starred in more cowboy westerns, but *Unforgotten* is the first in which the killers are overwhelmed by remorse.

It is a tale of vengeance in which no one really deserves to die. Ultimately, it is about the fear and cowardice that hide behind the bravado of one man shooting another. "It's a helluva thing killing a man," Munny reflects, "to take away all he's got and all he's going to have."

Under Eastwood's assured and graceful direction, the film weaves between elegy and satire. And the sublimated pace allows the script's humor to poke through even in scenes of high drama, which scrupulously lightens the sense of realism. As an actor, Eastwood holds himself back, tooting not that inevitable moment when anger will finally transform into the ruthless killer of old. By then, Eastwood the filmmaker has already delivered what amounts to a moral essay on violence. And when he finally steps back into the role of Dirty Clint, it seems a black-banned homage to his roots.

With *Unforgotten*, Eastwood has taken the best of Sergio Leone's operatic style and merged it with a contemporary moral vision. Shooting up the classic western, Eastwood picks off the heroic clichés one by one: the night in the hoodies, the conflict at night, the showdown in the saloon. But he inserts the visual romance, with magnificent images that cut from shadowy, dark interiors to bright, breathtaking Alberta skies. Elegant and expensive, *Unforgotten* is arguably the best film of Eastwood's career—a movie that could well serve as the last word on the western.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Maclean's

WEEKLY SALARY LIST

PROFESSOR

1. David's Game, King (1)
2. Farberland, Moore (1)
3. Promising the Secret of Joy, Miller (1)
4. Born Punks, Leonard (0)
5. The Real Thing, Gering
6. City of Gold, DeGuzman (0)
7. Amos, Morrison (0)
8. For the Sake of the Game, Gering (0)
9. The Pelican Brief, O'Brien (0)
10. Eye of the Storm, Wagner (0)

NONPROFIT

1. Down the Runaway, Morley (0)
2. The Silent Partner, Sherry (0)
3. The Culture of Conscience, Colburn (0)
4. Revolution from Within, Stearns (0)
5. Summer Meditations, Mord (0)
6. Peppers Bay, Peppers (0)
7. The Love of the King, Tinsley and Jennings
8. A Return to Love, Williams (0)
9. The Happy Isles of Ocean, Thorne (0)

(1) Positive last week

Compiled by Brian Johnson

Make bedtime story time.



After you have dressed, fed, played, scolded, consoled and cared for your child, remember to do just one more thing. Read together; to help ensure your child's future

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ABC CANADA

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The case for Olympic croquet

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The suffering viewer—shed being the average television couch potato—has to put up with a lot. A lot means the mindless sitcoms, with punch lines telegraphed two minutes ahead. And the game shows, aimed at critics: those who don't have jobs or time who don't want or need them. And the talking heads, explaining why the Constitution revising is the most important thing in our lives, more important than jobs or the economy or the pressing need to throw out the government.

All this being so, the boob-followers of the world deserve a bonus, one of those bonuses coming every four years. This is called the Olympic Games, supposed to be a spontaneous demonstration of the vigor of youth, of the muscle and stamina of the finest athletes.

So what do we see, accompanying endless hours of color television from across the ocean? First a country famous for the strength of the ball and the courage of the mauler? We get synchronized swimming, quite the dumbest activity yet on what is supposed to be sport.

This is basic, unreflexive, counterproductive, somewhat equivalent to table dancing at the local saloon. It has nothing to do with sport, encouraged and fomented only by television networks who want a wet game show, a liquid version of the Miss Teen Australia contest.

Either Williams, the genius of my high school days, would have swept the gold medal here. Except that either Williams wasn't an athlete. She was a clown with a hysterically lack of synchronized swimmers' swim: athletes they are deep breathers who belong in a sub-show.

Since the Olympics are now run by whatever American orbicle outside the other two, there are no longer any criteria of what constitutes a sport as the Greeks—and any sensible person—would define it. Synchronized swimming is defined as a sport, what is next? Why not golf, the crowd-destitute game second, as an Olympic "sport"?

The dumbest game on earth—curling—was accepted as a "demonstration" sport as far back as the 1924 Olympics and in Calgary in 1988. Curling is a way for people in northern



Alberta to keep warm in the winter, but it has nothing to do with sport on an Olympic scale.

If it has, why not curling next? We are getting down into serious metaphysics here. What is a sport—as opposed to a pastime, a hobby, a shameless frittering-away of time so as not to have to indulge in conversation or reading (both of which may make it at the Berlin Games in 2000)?

We have a suggestion. If synchronized swimming is a sport, and curling threatens to be, why not try—requiring an amazing dexterity of the digits! Stenography could be a gold medal winner. Shortland should clearly qualify, since I know a short, thick Scottish reporter now a columnist on Salsburg Island who, when talking to a Glasgow paper on a street-crawler, took secret shorthand scribbles on his notebook covered in his trenchcoat pocket. You could look it up.

Once non-sports have been allowed into the

Olympics calendar—poor old Baron Pierre de Coubertin would not be amused and would be thunderstruck—one thinks it only right that true physical ability be rewarded. What about vacuuming, is not with known requiring the celebrated two-handed backboard maneuver to get hobby to lift his legs?

It is hard to see how bridge, requiring such mental aptitude, can be denied if table tennis, as it is, is worthy of a gold, a silver and a bronze. Could Scrabble follow? Who knows? There are those, skilled at the task, who will maintain that the proper packing of a dub-wreath requires more acumen than that demanded of a puzzle-master.

What we've got here is a clear distinction of what is sport—training 10,000 metres and flipping the discus—and what is not: golf, curling, bridge and all that nonsense. One supposes the differential point is smart. People who join must tend to sweat, people who sit on a golf cart to suck a snoot just tend not to. People who play bridge don't have to change their shirts, not to mention their jewelry-encrusted design sweaters.

The solution is obvious. It is to stage two separate Olympic Games. The first one would be for athletes and those who are actually interested in sport—sprinters, marathoners, basketball players, Silber Leimen, the 13-year-old Chinese gold medal diving champion who allowed that she sees her parents twice a year and does not know what they do for a living.

These Games, supposedly, would attract the real sportsmen who can actually tolerate yards into metrics. As opposed to the erstwhile desperately incited by CNN, including the instant expert, whose previous international sports expertise was acquired by covering junior hockey, on radio.

The Other Olympics, beloved by those who stay home in the suburbs and live China. What, would concentrate on lawn mowing, bowling (soon to be a hot item in Anglia), hair-spray and supermodel cart racing.

There is no limit to those who are not really interested in sport. The winning television network at each Olympiad knows this, and sends new sports that are not really sports, looking for audiences who like to watch little girls in skimpy costumes underwater, or on the unbalanced beam, mindless non-sports called curling with golf industrially yet to come, and Scrabble and diving moves encouraging looking in the future.

The Olympics of the future are the successor of the game shows, shown every afternoon, five days a week, Vienna White the companion, not so much a sport, as a boring soapfic.

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